INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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VOL XVI NO 73. BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 26 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Dates	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
31 Mar.	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,563
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		0,986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10 946
23 ,,	RAZMA ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 ,,	DELTAK ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
20th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
10th April	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April.	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan.
28th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
26th Mar.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
30th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
31st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
18th Apr.	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZI & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru ..	4646	28th ,,	9th ,,
*Sado Maru ..	6898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Bingo Maru ..	6047	6th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12th ,,	25th ,,
alacca Maru ..	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
amba Maru ..	5846	30th ,,	12th June

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Address _____

Register No. _____

Date of paper _____

Time of delivery _____

Time of delivery _____

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Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

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1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES;

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Amritsar	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambala Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhang	Patiala
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

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LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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LORD SINHA

HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

With a Biographical Sketch and a Frontispiece.

Every page reveals a man who is neither extremist nor reactionary; a man filled with an unquenchable ardour for the betterment of his people, who sees, nevertheless, that the law of life ordains that, whether in individuals or in states, progress must be gradual; a man who is proud of his own race, and believes in it and its destiny; a man with independence in his soul, who therefore never squeals "oppression."

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SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

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To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

If you have not already seen "The Indian Review," the well-known monthly magazine edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, which has been described by the Press as "the best, the cheapest and the most up to date Indian periodical" send your name and address with a four anna postage stamp for a specimen copy. The annual subscription to the "Review" is Rs. 5, or Rs. 5-4as. by cheque, (Indian) and Rs. 7-8 as. (Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month. A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Education, Religion, Philosophy, Industry, Art, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, and Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subscribers of the "Review."

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Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

Every Transaction Backed with Service

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FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc, Etc.

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Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

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WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among NDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23901.

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HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

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OFFICES.

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Letter Paper Size	.. ..	Rs. 0—3—0 each
Note Paper Size	.. ..	Rs. 0—1—6 each
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Old Custom House Road . . . . . BOMBAY.

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than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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2. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.
3. Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
4. Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for Matheran on Rs. 40-5/2-60 plus Rs. 10/- conveyance allowance and free quarters. Applications to be submitted before 7th April, 1928, to the PRESIDENT, MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.
A 30157

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quartorly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each, Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the post of temporary ECONOMIST for a period of from 6 to 8 months on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. Applicants must have passed an Economics degree with honours and must be well up in Statistics. Preference will be given to one who has had practical experience of rural Economic investigation. Applications should reach the SECRETARY, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 25, Wodehouse Road Fort, Bombay, not later than the 5th April.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A DIRECTOR of Public Instruction for the Jaipur State on a salary of Rs. 600 but the Durbar is prepared to pay a higher salary upto Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications T. A. Leave and Pension according to State Rules. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year and shall have to enter into an agreement to serve the State for at least 3 years from the date of confirmation. Knowledge of vernaculars essential. Only M. A. with administrative experience need apply. EDUCATION MEMBER, JAIPUR.

WANTED—SIX VETERINARY GRADUATES as temporary Veterinary Inspectors, on Rs. 75 per mensem up till the end of June, 1928. Single Railway fare to and from their home will be allowed. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Mysore Civil Veterinary Department, Bangalore; LESLIE C. COLEMAN, Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TEMPORARILY FOR ONE year, Lower Subordinates on a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem. Joining T. A. will not be paid. The applications should reach the undermentioned Officer before 1-4-1928. DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Ganjam.

WANTED—A CLERK HAVING A FAIR knowledge of Hindi and Marathi both for writing commercial letters. Preference will be given to a Maharashtrian. Apply Post Box 6704, Calcutta.

WANTED—Fully qualified NURSES and also experienced NURSES. Apply personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir H. N. Hospital, new Charni Road, between 5 and 7 p. m. daily.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

SPARE PARTS of PACKARD, NASH, SINGER CARS for all 1928 Models, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. New Queens Road, BOMBAY.
G 30162

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QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R625

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

STRATEGIC BUSINESS CORNER, APOLLO BUNDER, FOR SALE.—A most valuable leasehold corner on Apollo Bunder, in the vicinity of Taj Mahal and the New Council Building, for sale; suitable for business or residential purposes or both. Parties interested, apply to Post Box 214 Bombay.
P R799

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

RENOWNED MANGOES, GRAFTS and PLANTS.—A vast stock of renowned LANGRA, BOMBAY KISHENBHOG, FAZLEF, etc. grafts, ROSE LICHEE and other fruits plants, strong, well-known and capable of bearing fruits in two years. Ask for catalogue.
SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY No. 5, Darbhanga.
T 30157

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. -|10|- per yard. Ready made clothing Achkans from Rs. 2|3 each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2 Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In Mauve Blue and Black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials, and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36"—from Rs. 3|6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.
CAWNPORE.
K1

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from 1st April, 1928, a third class bogie carriage will be attached to the 5 Down and 6 Up PUNJAB MAIL trains for third class passengers when travelling distances of 100 miles and over including the through distance over Foreign Railways.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th March. 1928.
30148

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

FROM FRIDAY, the 30th March, to MONDAY, the 9th April, 1928, cheap return tickets will be issued by the G. I. P. Railway to First and Second Class passengers calculated at one and one-third fares for the return journey and to Intermediate and Third Class passengers at a single fare and a half for the return journey for any distance in one direction over 100 miles. The reduced return fares will be applicable in local booking and in through booking with such foreign Railways as notify concession fares during the same period subject to the conditions attached thereto.

Arrangements will be made for parties desirous of undretaking special tours during the Easter Holidays at concession rates on application to the undersigned.

These concession return tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1928.

Further particulars can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, or at Booking Offices.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 2-3-1928.
30067

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GIRDERS FOR MOOLA BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1928, for the supply of 2 spans each approximately 144 ft. and two spans each approximately 154 ft. single line required for Moola Bridge. The approximate tonnage of girders is 630.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for Girders for Moola Bridge." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50 per set which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

7. Simultaneous tenders are also being invited abroad through the Director-General, India Stores Department, London.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 20th March, 1928.
30146

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY CHEETAL AND HOG DEER.

FOR TURNING LOOSE in the Gajner Preserves 100 Cheetal (Spotted Deer) and 20 Hog Deer (Para).

2 Any contractor seriously desirous of undertaking the supply must give references, and quote rates per Cheetal and Hog Deer delivered at the Railway Station Gajner (Bikaner State Railway), 19 miles South-West from Lallgarh Junction Bikaner.

3 The contractor must also intimate locality from where he will supply the Deer and date by which he will deliver same.

4 Cheetal supplied must be in proportion of not less than 8 Hinds to 1 Stag and Hog Deer 4 female to 1 male Hog Deer.

5 Reasonably good, but no fancy, prices will be paid.

6 A good contractor working on a big scale will find it worth his while to come by previous appointment and see the undersigned at Bikaner, but no expenses will be paid.

7 Apply immediately to the Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, Bikaner, Rajputana.
30143

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 354 of 1927.

RUSTOMJI EDULJI PAPA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, last residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay (2) NARIMAN DADABHAI, of Dhulia Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhulia, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court and (3) MANCHERSHAW RUSTOMJI KATPITIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay, the Purchaser of the right, title and interest of the first Defendant in the securities mentioned in the Plaint ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1928, at 11-15 a.m. in the forenoon (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiff abovenamed can be conveniently heard for an Order that an ex-parte decree be passed against the first Defendant abovenamed in terms of the prayers of the Plaint herein and for an Order for costs.

An affidavit of the Plaintiff abovenamed sworn on the 7th day of March, 1928, will be used in support of this Notice of Motion.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1928.
(Sd.) UNWALLA PEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
To
RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI, Esq.,
The abovenamed 1st Defendant.
30159

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Kanchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
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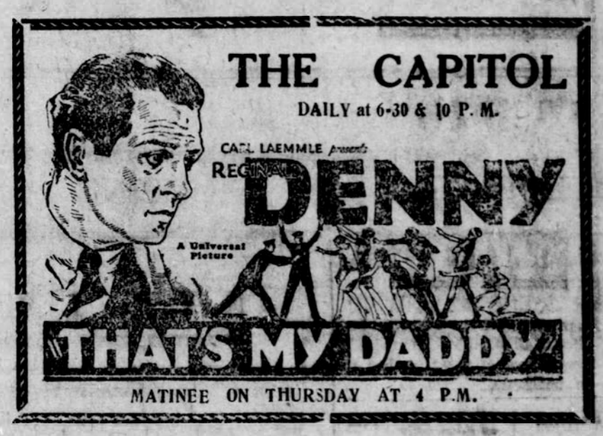

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TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M.
CINEMA SHOW
A Thrilling Picture
"ONE NIGHT"
Your eyes have never beheld such Romance, Power and Thrill and other Films
At 9-30 P. M.
THE NEW JOY BELLS of 1928
Super Cabaret Entertainment
Including
BOBBIE BURCOTT
The Inimitable London Comedienne In an Entirely New Costume Comedy Extravaganza
POPULAR PRICES
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EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Greatest Athletic Star—the Idol of Millions—Dashing, Daring, Debonair.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his Supremest Screen Achievement—the Latest Thundering United Artists' Attraction in 10 Reels or 10,000 Feet of Romance—Adventure and Dare-Devilry:
AS
THE GAUCHO
Laugh and the world laughs with you, Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most sumptuous production—the Greatest of all—
AND
SIR TUKOJIRAO WEDS HIS AMERICAN BRIDE

PATHE CINEMA
(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE).
TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BIGGEST AND BEST BRITISH WAR FILM!
Produced by Permission of the Army Council and in collaboration with the War Office depicting the Campaign of the SOMME
THE SOMME
Thrilling Record of the Turmoil and Tragedy of Stirring Events and the Natural Humour of Men whose Laughter sometimes died with a Mortal Wound!
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KOHINOOR'S MASTERPIECE PICTURE
"VEERANGANA"
has instilled tunes of Inspiration in the hearts of Indians—old and young alike.
FOUR SHOWS at 5—7—9 and 11 P.M.

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TO-DAY, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'
Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—
WALLACE BEERY
The Erstwhile Villain and Tragedian
AND
RAYMOND HATTON
One of the Screen's finest Character-actors.
Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA, DADAR.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2307 of 1927.
Dadamiya Bapusab ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahboobbibi widow ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. V. M. Pakvasa of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. and Mr. Leo Rodrigues of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit under the Consent Decree herein, dated the 10th day of January, 1928, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Consent Decree, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,138 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 1|371, New Survey No. 1459, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1472-1473 of the Lower Parel Division and of which thirty years' assessment has been paid in full settlement and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3213 (4), 3213 (5), 3213 (6), 3213 (7) and 3213 (8), and Street Nos. 677 C, 677 D, 677 E, 677 F and 677 G, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Nathoo Patil, on or towards the South by the property of Sitaram Raghunath Raikar, on or towards the East by the public passage called Thomas Baptista Street, and on or towards the West by the property of Balumia Samsoodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the Special Commissioners, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, AND DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 2828 of 1924. (Shrikrishna v|s Chandrasen) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at the respective premises.

THIS DAY MONDAY, 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of fazandari leasehold, land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate at Haines Road, Byculla admeasuring about 1452 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175 new No. 13691 old Survey Nos 344-349 New Survey Nos. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7044, 7045 (1), 7045 (2), 7046|47 Street Nos. 2, 3, 3-A, 4, 89 Cadastral Survey No. 1813 of Byculla division and bounded on the East by the property of the late Dwarkadas Lalubhai, on the West by Haines Road and by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on the South by Haines Road and by the property of Elappa Balaram.

Gross rent Rs. 800|-.

THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow situate at Delisle Road admeasuring about 311 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175, new No. 13691, old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey Nos. 1|3462 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E ward 7164, Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the said Delisle Road, on the west by the property of Hill Pill Smith, on the North by the property of Nowroji Inspector and on the South by the vacant land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Delisle Road, containing by admeasurement about 230 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 175, New No. 12691, Old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey No. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7163, Street No. 2, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhai Sorabji, on the West by the property of Susana Barretto, on the North partly by vacant land belonging to De Souza and partly by the property hereinbefore—firstly described and on the south by the property of Ellapa Balaram.

Gross rent Rs. 200|-.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Company, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

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LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 24.

May	19.34 plus .11
July	19.24 plus .13
October	18.95 plus .18
December	18.83 plus .14
January	18.80 plus .14
Middling Spot	19.85 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 24.

May	19.05 plus .13
July	18.88 plus .13
Middling Spot	19.45 plus .12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 24.

Day's Receipts at all S. S. Ports	10,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 24.

March	10.44 —
April	10.33 —
May	10.29 —
June	10.23 —
July	10.18 —
August	10.11 —
September	10.03 plus .01
October	9.95 plus .01
November	9.90 plus .01
December	9.90 plus .01
January	9.88 plus .01
February	9.86 —
March	9.85 —
Middling Spot	10.91 —.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 24.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 200 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.15 —.05
Scinde, Fine	8.35 —.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.55 —.05
Bengal, Good	7.95 —.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.15 —.05
Bengal, Fine	8.35 —.05
Oomra, Good	8.50 —.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.75 —.05
Oomra, Fine	9.00 —.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.60 —.05
Broach, Fine	9.85 —.05
Broach, Superfine	10.10 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 24.

March	20.30 —.11
April	20.00 —.12
May	20.00 —.12
June	20.10 —.12
July	20.20 —.07
August	20.20 —.07
September	20.10 —.07
October	20.33 —.07
November	20.28 —.07
December	20.26 —.07
January	20.20 —.05
February	20.18 —.05
March	20.15 —.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.70 —.10

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

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Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

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LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1-8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 24.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.41 7-8
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.11 3-4
T. T. Brussels on London 35.00
T. T. Madrid on London 29.02
T. T. Milan on London 92.39
T. T. Berne on London 25.34
T. T. Paris on London 124.02.
T. T. London on Prague 164.68

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 24.

Demand Bills 487.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes Afloat sellers 49-9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1-2 lb, Cargoes, March-April shipment sellers 49-3
Wheat, South Australian, March-April shipment sellers 52-9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, May-June shipment sellers 53-3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta,
July-Sept, per cwt, 14-3
Oct.-Dec. per cent. 14 4 1-2
C and F Bombay,
July-September per cwt, 14-4
C and F. Karachi,
July-Sept. 14 4 3-4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb, Spot sellers 1 1 3-8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, March-April shipment sellers £9-3-9
Castorseed, Bombay, March-April shipment sellers £17-11-3
Rapeseed, Coria, ton, March-April shipment sellers £18-10-0

LINSEED.

London, March 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, March-April shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, April-May shipment sellers £17-12-6
Linseed, La Plata, G.I.F., ton, May-June shipment Hull sellers £15-12-6
Linseed, Bombay, March-April shipment sellers £18-2-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 24.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, April delivery sellers 28 4 1-2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, May-Aug delivery sellers 29-3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 16 1-2

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 24.

Silver—Business small.

Spot	26 3-8
Forward	26 3-16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 11 1-2

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24 March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.), at 8 a.m. 29.930 inches) .030 above normal).
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.834 inches (.048 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.002
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 (0.7 above normal).
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 (1.2 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hous 92 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hourrs 10 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1.

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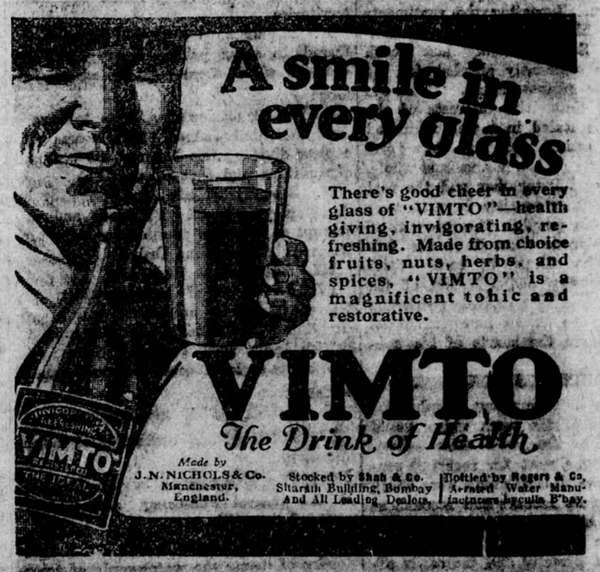
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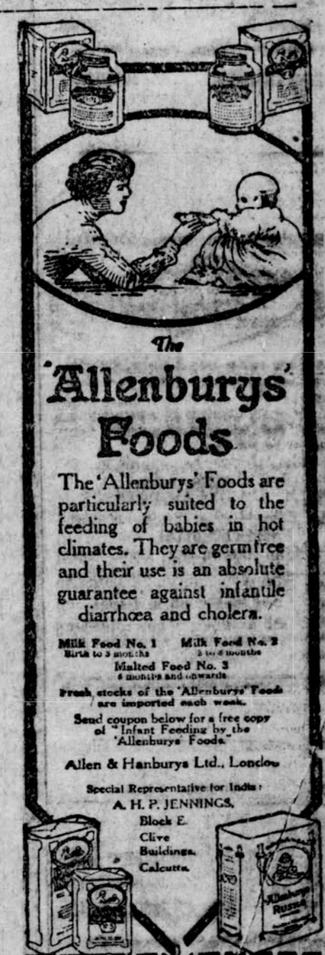
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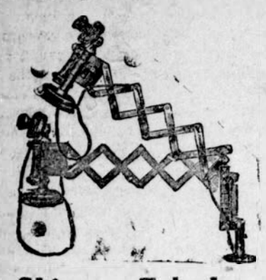

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BIKANER'S POWERFUL SPEECH IN PRINCES' CHAMBER.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner made a powerful and comprehensive speech while moving the principal resolution of the Princes' Chamber which met in the Imperial city recently. The resolution His Highness moved and which was unanimously accepted by the House expressed the gratification of the Indian princes at the appointment of the Indian States Committee which would report upon the relationship between the British Government and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from the Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads from the political usage which would inquire into the financial and economic recommendations that it might consider desirable and necessary for the more satisfactory adjustment of such relations.

It is understood that the second part of the resolution which like the former was seconded by H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal and supported by princes such as those of Patiala, Alwar, Kashmir, Kapurthala referred to the internal administration of States, expressing a desire that every state should have a judiciary independent of the Executive and that every Ruler should have a well defined and fixed Privy purse.

It is learnt from reliable sources that as the Maharaja proceeded with his eloquent, closely reasoned utterance on a most momentous issue affecting the entire relations of the States and the British Government on the one hand and giving his crystallised views on the best form of polity a ruler should follow to reconcile his people he was repeatedly cheered and applauded by the princes. The Maharaja stood as a staunch champion of the rights and privileges of the people, saying in an emphatic tone, ringing with sincerity of purpose that the future of the entire order of rulers depended upon the way in which he treated his subjects. "Peace and Contentment," he said in effect, "are the corner stones of a happy and abiding administration. Repeating the sentiments contained in his memorable speech delivered in the State Assembly last month His Highness eloquently pleaded for the welfare of the people saying, "I always bear in mind that the interests of the Ruler and the Ruled in a well regulated State are identical and that they form component parts of one harmonious whole. They stand or fall together and the real good of the Ruler consists in promoting the good of his people. The strength of an Indian Ruler does not lie in the British bayonet, as alleged by some critics but in the loyalty and affection of his own people for, of all citadels protecting his Throne, none is so impregnable as the one raised in the hearts of his subjects."

A MOMENTOUS INQUIRY.

His Highness, it appears, emphasised the importance of the work which would be undertaken by the Indian States Committee and of the most far reaching consequences to the States which were likely to result from its labours and recommendations. It was no exaggeration that the very existence of the State in future might be both directly and indirectly affected thereby. His Highness expressed his absolute confidence in the statesmanship of H. E. the Viceroy and in the sense of justice of the Chairman of the Indian States Committee. Sir Harcourt Butler who, he added enjoyed a wide and deserved reputation as the friend of the Rulers. His Highness expressed his desire that the Committee and the States through the Standing Committee of the princes would work together in a spirit of mutual trust, confidence and goodwill.

The Maharaja hoped that the outcome of the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee would lead to a carefully conceived and permanently settled policy framed on generous and sympathetic lines whereby the ties binding the princes to the crown and the Empire would be further cemented and strengthened and still greater and lasting solidarity would prevail between the British Government and the States between their very real identity of interests.

RULERS AND THE RULED.

His Highness, in the course of the speech, made it absolutely clear that he was not unmindful of the political movement of British India nor was he unconscious of the just aspirations of the people of the States, who affected by the atmosphere of democracy which has swept over the whole world expressed a craving for their share in the administration of States. The Maharaja quoted a part of the great speech he had delivered when inaugurating the Conference of Ministers held in Bikaner on the 16th August, 1926 where he had remarked:

"No one who thinks seriously and earnestly can shut his eyes to the fact that our future really depends largely, if not almost exclusively, upon the Rulers of States themselves, upon the extent we the Princes realise our great responsibilities and the sacred duty God Almighty has committed to our care, upon the manner in which we direct the affairs of our States, upon the amount of care and thought which we bring to bear upon questions of vital importance to the well-being of our States and our subjects. Very difficult times unmistakably lie ahead of us . . . there is no use blinking the fact that the trend of certain schools of political thought, is not in our favour . . . . Times are changing, and the Princes and States too have to adapt themselves to modern environments. Some of our States have every reason to be proud of their splendid achievements and of the high goal towards which they are so assiduously working. In some States on the other hand the need for reform will no doubt be apparent. It behoves us all —the Princes and their Ministers—to see to it that nothing which duty and prudence dictate is left unattended to. No doubt the future destiny of the Princes and States of India will be determined by the will of God; but if we discharge our duties properly and are not unmindful of our responsibilities. He in His infinite mercy will assuredly extend to us His protecting hand and guidance."

Referring to the differentiation of the judiciary and the executive His Highness claimed on behalf of certain states that they had introduced representative institutions of varying degrees and many more were affected by the spirit of democracy sweeping over the whole country. While the Maharaja deprecated every attempt of interference in the domestic affairs of the State he urged the princes to introduce reforms into their territories.

His Highness is then said to have referred to seven principles of good Government which were summarised as follows:

I. For the Ruler of a State to have a fixed and well defined Privy Purse and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State.

II. Security of life and property by the employment of as efficient and uncorrupt a Police as possible for the maintenance of Law and Order.

III. Independent Judiciary.

IV. The Reign of Law, including certainty of Law, its uniformity and approximation where possible with the laws of British India with such additions and alterations as local conditions may render necessary.

V. Stability of Public Services.

VI. Efficiency and continuity of administration.

VII. Beneficent rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects.

These seven points, he said, were well worthy of being the watchwords of internal reforms in the States and if being adopted in the almanac of every ruler or Government of an Indian State—each point to be emphasised and remembered in each day in the week.

PRIVY PURSE.

Referring to the vital and burning question of having a fixed and well defined Privy Purse and emphasising the need of a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State. His Highness observed that the ancient Hindu Kings were similarly enjoined only to take a fixed sum or a definite percentage of the total income of the State and added that the Civil list of an enlightened modern ruler is normally fixed in one of the two ways. The Maharaja admitting that a definite percentage of Privy Purse cannot be laid down for all kinds and manners of States remarked that unless such a principle was scrupulously and rigidly adhered to, it followed that money which should be available for the development of the life of the community and of its individual citizens, and for the general well-being and advancement of the state, was not forthcoming which was bad for the State as well as the Ruler and his dynasty.

Thus emphasising the need for introducing reforms and for maintaining a separate Privy Purse of a fixed amount or percentage of a total revenue His Highness in an eloquent peroration impressed upon the distinguished assemblage that they would be judged by the peace and contentment they would spread among their subjects and the measure of fidelity and devotion they would inspire among the people of the states.

The resolution moved by His Highness was unanimously accepted by the House with thundering applause.—"Chronicle" Delhi Edition.

WORK AMOMG MASSES

CRITICISM OF MR. IYENGAR'S PROPOSALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I entirely agree with you that most of the appeals for mass organisation, Congress organisation and village reconstruction have been most vague and indefinite, even when they have emanated from people like Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, whose unquestioned claim to speak on questions is his illimitable sincerity. Unfortunately sincerity alone does not qualify a man to take a correct view of human affairs, however important the personage concerned may otherwise be. But, besides being supremely sincere, Mr. Iyengar appears to know how to proceed to put into practice the concerted plan of action he speaks of. Thus he wants to overhaul the Congress organisation and a vigorous compaign for membership and funds. He wants boycott of the Commission, which, unfotunately was a lesser success in his own city and province than elsewhere. He also wants boycott of British Goods and all foreign cloth and "tearing, raging propaganda with huge meetings to popularise the independence resolution."

Now, no one in the Congress can have a quarrel with Mr. Iyengar. Mr. Iyengar has given very fine points for a vigorous campaign, which should serve as a fitting sequel to the Royyal Commission boycott. The only defect of Mr. Iyengar's appeal, however, is that he has not said how that is to be done. He is clearly out for a mass movement and mass support to the political movement. All Nationalist leaders who have so far talked of a mass movement have spoken in such a vein as if, they only cared for the sympathy, support and power of numbers from the masses, to win their own particular aims and ideals. It may be charitably conceded that such was not their motive, but if one examines the demands they have pressed and programmes they have formulated, one cannot help saying that they have done nearly nothing for the masses, except what they found possible in their philanthropic and humanitarian ways and that too, since Gandhiji's advent in the Nationalist liberation movement. But, there has never been any emphasis laid on the inherent human rights of the masses as such, nor any expression given to their economic and social demands, much less a guarantee of the same in the Swaraj Government that is to come some day or other.

What we find on the other hand is that the masses are only asked to make unconditional sacrifices in one form or other. Thus asking them to become members of the Congress and contribute towards funds is to make them sacrifice their very hard-earned and unsparable monies. To ask them to take to Swadeshi and boycott and as the phrase goes "at even a sacrifice" is evidently to make them sacrifices, which are unbearable and thankless. For, look at the ways of the mill-owners, for instance! However much Nationalist journals like your own experts like "Kristodas" and Mr. Maneklal Vakil and the Mill-owners' President's paper like the "Indian Daily Mail" may say that the interests of the Indian textile industry will be best served by co-operation and combination with the Swadeshi-loving public the mill-owners are adamantine, following their own ways. In spite of all this Congress and Nationalist leaders must call the textile industry a national industry, and declare at one with Mr. Mody, when he dilates on the "difficulties" of the industry. That is how they show their nationalism, when the turn of other Indian industries also comes. For instance, when a deputation on behalf of Indian Insurance Companies met the Mill-owners' Association Committee and demanded the mill-agents' patronage, all that they did was that they left individual mills free to insure, wherever they liked, as if formerly it was compulsory for them to insure only with foreign companies!

This is a little digression, but not without its point. What the mill-owners do openly, other capitalists, merchants, industrialists and land-lords do tacitly unless their interests positively suffer for not making common cause with the broad masses. Nationalist politicians are their intellectual and cultural representives and in spite of their academic liberalism, they degenerate into active supporters of their interests only and unconsciously relegate the masses interests to a subordinate plane, at any rate. If this line of thinking is correct, Swadeshism degenerates from a noble impulse into a profit-ensuring scheme for the capitalist, the consumers and the mill-workers being the easy and pliable props of such a scheme.

Now, only a word about the "raging and tearing" propaganda to popularise the independence resolution. You rightly observe that it may very well be postponed. I shall only add to your 25 per cent. minimum of boycott of foreign cloth at least one peasants' organisation in each district and a trade union of industrial workers wherever they are to be found, to fight for a better standard of life. Until something concrete like this is immediately taken up by the Congress all over the country, expressions of views by Mr. Iyengar and others will remain mere pious wishes and will not create enthusiasm among the masses.—Yours, etc.

T. V. PARVATE.

Bombay, March 22.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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Complete the perfect Toilet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Vigilance Association annual general meeting, Y.M.C.A. Hall,, Woodhouse Road, Fort, Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta presiding. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Quarterly meeting of B. P. C. C., Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY March 27.

Public lecture by Dr. Amarnath Arya ((Dr. Mudray), Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on "the Call of India", Dr. Bhagat Ramjee presiding, 6-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Mr. D. V. Gokhale's lecture on "Present situation" Viller Villa, Santa Cruz, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 30

Annual General Meeting of Presidency Association, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, March 31.

Special meeting of the University Senate, at 4 p.m. (S. T.

LANTERN LECTURE ON "RESEARCHES ON MARVELLOUS MENTAL POWRES".

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Duvan Prasarak Mandali to-day, Monday, at 6-15 P. M. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "Researches on Marvellous Mental Powers similar to Radio, Wireless, Television, Cinema, etc." The lecture will be illustrated by Lantern pictures. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will take place in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P. M., when the report of the year's work will be presented. The situation regarding Prostitution in Bombay will be dealt with and future plans for the Association will be outlined. The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, President of the Association, will occupy the Chair.

"MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE."

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel. (the Women's Branch of the Social Sedvice League) a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak, on "Maternity and Child Welfare" to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p. m. at the Domodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief association will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-45 P. M. (S. T.) at the Municipal Corporation Bombay.

SARASWATI SANGIT. VIDYALAYA.

A gathering will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30., P. M. (S. T.) at the Vidyalaya Hall under its auspices to meet Mr. and Mrs. Sanjana who are proceeding to Karachi, when an interesting programme of Indian music will be provided by the Vidyalaya.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SENATE.

In pursuance of a requisition signed by Mr. P. V. Kane and other members of the Senate, a meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, (the 31st inst.) at 4 p.m. to consider the amended Clause 5 of the University Bill.

I. E. S. PAST STUDENT'S' UNION."

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Education Society's Past Students' Union will be held on Sunday (1st April) 8-30 a.m. in the King George English School New Building, Dadar. Those members who want to move any resolutions should send them to the Secretaries before 27th March 1928.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr Amarnath Arya (Dr. Murray) will deliver a public lecture on "The Call of India" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.), when Dr. Bhagat Ramji of the Arya Samaj will preside.

"HINDU-SANGATHAN."

Unded the auspices of the Girgaum Hindu Maha Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.) in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum, near Prathana Samaj when Messrs. Padmaraj Jain, Babu Prabhu Dayal Himmat Singhka, Shet Dharmachand Ranawala, Shet Nagarmal Modi, Jalan, Shet Basantlal Morarka, Shet Motilal Lath and Swami Vishwanand of Tarakeshwar Fame will speak on "Hindu-Sanghatan." Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti will preside.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 P. M. The St. John's Ambulauce Brigade Overseas.
Talk "INFECTIOUS DISEASES."
By Mr. K. P. DAVAR, B. A.
6-45 P. M. A SCOTTISH EVENING.
As Recorded for the Gramophone.
THE BAND OF THE ARGYLE AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS
March "Colonel Bogey" .. Alford.
Two Traditional Melodies.
(a) The Black Bear.
(b) Blue Bonnets over the Border.
JOSEPH HISLOP Tenor.
(a) Corn Rigs .. Arr. George Short
(b) My Love she's But A Lassie Yet.
SIR HARRY LAUDER .. Comedian
(a) The Wedding of Sandi McNab .. .. .. Lauder.
(b) The Waggle of the Kilt.
PIPE MAJOR HENRY FORSYTH.
(a) Highland Reel and Reel O'Tulloch.
(b) Eightsome Reel.

"SUNDAY CHRONICLE"

PRICE ONE ANNA AND A HALF

We regret that through inadvertence the price of the 'Sunday Chronicle" of 25th instant, was printed as "one anna" instead of one anna and a half.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.

PROFIT OF OVER 28 LAKHS FOR 1927

The following are extracts from the report by the directors of the British India Corporation, Ld. submitted to the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Lalimli Club, Cawnpore, on 24th inst. (Saturday):—

The profit for the year, including income from Investments, is Rs. 28,31,593-0-7. From this the sum of Rs. 7,26,085-5-7 has been deducted for depreciation of Block, and including the amount carried forward from last year, namely, Rs. 2,33,645-14-7, the nett sum available for distribution is Rs. 23,39,153-9-7. The Directors recommend that this should be disposed of in the following manner:

1. Dividend on 8 pie cent. Pref. Shares Rs. 6,48,000-0-0 (2) Dividend of 6 annas(5 per cent) on Ordinary Shares Rs. 15 52,500-0-0 (3). Dividend of 3 annas (2 1/2 per cent) on Deferred Shares Rs. 1,03,125-0-0 (4) Carry forward to next account Rs. 35,528-9-7
Total. 23,39,152-9-7

It will be observed that a distribution to the Deferred Shareholders is recommended the sum of Rs. 1,21,688 11-6 has been carried forward on their account for the past four years and and is available for this purpose.

The improvement in cotton trading referred to in the last Report was maintined sufficiently long to enable the Corporation to take advantage of it, but at the moment the outlook is not bright. The Woollen sections continue to meet severe competition, particularly from Continental imports which have poured into India at a rapidly increasing rate largely owing to the advantages afforded them by India's appreciated exchange. Their difficulties are now enhanced by a serious strike at the Dhariwal Branch. the workers have formulated no demand beyond a suggestion by irresponsible leaders that wages should be increased by 100 per cent and worsing hours be limited to four per day The Leather Branches and the Motor Transport Branch are making satisfactory progress. Steps have been taken to curtail to a minimum the unprofitable operations of the Engineering Branch, large cuts having been made in staff.

The Directors retiring at this time are the Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, and Mr. A. W. Lilley who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The audit of the accounts for the past year was conducted by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co., C.A., Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Parks, C. A., Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., C.A., and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., all of whom offer themselves for re-election.

MR. GOKHALE ON "PRESENT SITUATION"

Mr. Damodar V. Gokhale, the Editor of the "Maratha" has been deputed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for a lecturing tour with a view to popularise the Congress Programme. He will visit Santa Cruz to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 P. M. A public meeting has, therefore, been convened under the joint auspices of the Suburban and Santa Cruz Congress Committees on that day at Viller Villa. Mr. Gokhale will address the meeting on the "Present Situation".

'VANITA VISHRAM."

The Hon. Secretary of "Vanita Vishram" writes:—

The Above Institution has now been registered under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Companies' Act 1913 as a Charitable Association, and the necessary certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies has been obtained.

This institution was founded about 20 years ago by Shivgavri Gajjar and Bajigavri Munshi and it has, since then, made immense progress in its work of usefulness and benevolence. It is to be hoped that the enlightened citizens of Bombay will give theid unstinted support to this Institution.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA: DA PIED ADE DABUL

In rememberance of the anniversary of of the late Dr. D. G. Dalgado of Assagao, Goa, and in fulfilment of one of the conditions of the Trust Fund of Rs. 25,000 left by the deceased in charge of the above charitable Institution, a Requiem Mass was offered by the Society for the repose of his soul on 21st instant at the Church of St. Fransis xavior, Dabul and new clothes distributed to all its poor. Very Rev. J. N. Coutinho who presided at the distribution of the clothes recalled to the minds of the recipients the noble act of charity which was being done in the name of the deceased every year and exhorted them to always pray for the soul of the donor.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, on Friday, (the 30th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to adopt the Annual Report of the Association and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1927.

DEMOCRACY UNDER REVISION

"THE WAY THE WORLD IS GOING"

MR WELLS SURVEYS MANKIND

Mr. Wells reprints in a volume published under the title "The Way the World is Going," twenty-six articles written for English and American papers, together with the lecture he gave at the Corbonne on the subject of democracy. There runs through most of them an anxiety about the future of the world which comes at times almost to despair. So far as our own politics are concerned, Mr. Wells believes that if Mr. Baldwin's Government lasts another five years we shall have such a smash as we had in 1914. America is shirking plain duties, but England, under this Government, is "the leading force making for reaction". "The present British Government is, in fact, doing its best to revive the role of the defeated Hohenzollern Imperialism, and if it can hold the Empire in its present course it will certainly steer the British people towards a fate that may repeat the German experience." The first need, then, is to get rid of this Government, and Mr. Wells would like to see an organisation spring up of voters who "will vote primarily against the Government and only secondarily for either Liberal or Labour." Mr. Wells is very impatient of the Liberal and Labour leaders and their reluctance to co-operate. "They do not seem to see that there is any situation or any stream of events outside the little arena in which they manoeuvre against each other for office and the petty glories of a party triumph." He blames in particular Sir Herbert Samuel, whom he is "loth to believe as silly as his public proceedings"—"the typical advocate of the candidature of those 500 Liberal candidates who are everywhere to wage implacable warfare against the Labour party,—and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, "a figure of fantastic vanity and secretiveness, equally resolute on keeping the Labour party in bitter antagonism to the Liberals —though the heavens fall." And Mr. Wells believes that if Mr. MacDonald succeeds the heavens will fall. "When the bombs begin to burst and the smash comes Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, because of their inveterate party spirit, will be as responsible for the disaster as Mr. Amery or Mr. Baldwin."

MR. SNOWDEN AND MR. GEORGE.

Mr. Wells considers other possible leaders for a peace party. He holds that, as the majority of the anti-Government mass is Labour, the leader must be a Labour man, and he makes his choice for Mr. Philip Snowden. "There, I believe, is the man who can best lead the British Empire, under a Coalition Government, back to sanity, security, and the service of peace." Mr. Wells evidently hopes that Mr. Lloyd George would serve under him. "He is quite capable of magnanimity; and for him also a strong popular feeling, effectively expressed, might have imperative force." As to policy, Mr. Wells declares; "Nobody believes that the Labour party has the courage or capacity to carry through any extensive socialising operations, nor that a Liberal Government would carry out a policy very different from that of a Labour Government." It is interesting to compare with this statement the remark made in the "New Statesman" on the Liberal Industrial Report that "it provided material for a programme on which Labour and Liberalism could unite for five years."

Mr. Wells, of course, travels outside British politics. He is sadly impressed by the failure of constructive statesmanship in the world at large, and he remarks of his description of the last war as a war to end war that his mistake was in attributing any common sense to mankind. He has little hope of the League of Nations, and, after a sombre picture of the fate of mankind as painted in Commander Kenworthy's book, he decides that the only hope of escape is to be found in Mr. Ponsonby's plain: "In the meantime the most effective resistance to the approach of another great war lies in the expressed determination "now" of as many people as possible that they will have nothing to do with it, that they will not fight in it, work for it, nor pay taxes when it comes, however sort of war it is."

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Wells reprints here his much-discussed lecture on "Democracy Under Revision." The main argument of that lecture was that we might expect to see some new development in politics of a character to which the appearance of Communism and Fascism as powerful directing forces would give us a clue. For Fascism and Communism have this in common: that they both represent the success of a minority of ardent people, whose convictions are in one sense religious, imposing their will on a nation. Now, of course, there is nothing new in the spectacle of a strong and ardent minority imposing its view. It happened in the Italian Risorgimento; it happened in the English reform movement of the early nineteenth century. But Mr. Wells, looking at Russia, China, and Italy, thinks that these minority movements are going to be much more powerful in the future, and that they will be exercising their influence in societies where the old political traditions are losing their force. It is curious to turn from this anticipation to his picture of what this eager movement has made of Italy as given in one of his articles: "So it seems to me that the horoscope of Italy reads something after this fashion: this romantic, magnificent, patriotic Fascist party, so exalted and devoted in its professions, will continue to grip the land, but of necessity it must become more and more the servant of foreign and domestic capital, and more and more must it sell itself to reduce its dear and beloved Italy to a congested country of sweated workers and terrorised peasants, until at last the peninsula will be plainly the industrial slum of Europe." In another phrase he says that Fascist Italy "has murdered or exiled all her Europeans." But of course there is no inconsistency between the lecture and the article. For in the lecture Mr. Wells takes the Fascist movement as an illustration of the power of minorities, and he hopes that the power used, or perverted, in this case to bad ends will sometimes be used to good.

These are the serious topics of Mr. Wells's new volume. But it has some delightful banter, such, in particular, as the picture of Mr. Bernard Shaw's extraordinary industry in sitting to portrait-painters and the chance that he may by this means come in future to represent the general physical type of our time.—"Manchester Guardian."

APPEAL TO WADIA BROTHERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Sir—Ness Wadia and his brother have by their princely donations to the Bombay Municipality, for founding hospitals to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, placed the public of this city under irredeemable debt of gratitude. I appeal to their philanthropic and patriotic instinct to patronise Indian industries, by purchasing all available hospital material in India, and thus lend their support to indigenous products.

The illustrious brothers must have, by the experience, they have gained in their efforts to stabilise Indian textile industry, realised how Government support is denied to the development of our industries. Primarily agricultural though India is, her future depends upon her industrial development, and in the absence of State support our budding industries have to look, with an expectant eye to public support.

Sir Ness Wadia and his brother had purchased all hospital aseptic furniture for the Wadia Maternity Home, in England, and have thus dealt a heavy blow at the high expectations, entertained by the local manufacturers of the commodity. So far as I know, our city possesses two enterprising firms, manufacturing hospital furniture, viz. Messrs N. Powel and Co., and Lyngros Bros. They are entitled for decent work and prompt delivery; and if facilities are granted to them, they can supply as good material as any foreign firm.

Now the Jerbai Children's Hospital would shortly be coming into existence. May I, as a lover of nationa' industries, appeal to Sir N. Wadia, and Mr. C. N. Wadia to support this industry.—Yours etc.,

SWADESHI.

"SHRADDHANANDA" IN HINDI

DR. SAVARKAR'S NEW ENTERPRISE

Dr. N. D. Savarkar has announced that "Shraddhananda", the weekly Marathi newspaper, will be issued in Hindi also from 6th of April. It will contain a translation of principal articles and contributions in the Marathi edition and news of Hindu Sangathan and Shuddhi from all over India. It is the intention of Dr. Savarkar to start an English edition also, as soon as possible. Later on, it will be published every Saturday. The first issue will come out on 6th April, as on that day the Hindu Sabha Session of Jubbulpore begins.

HEIR-APPARENT OF BARIA WEDS.

The marriage festivities of the Heir-apparent Maharajkumar Shree Subhagsinhji of Baria State began from the 27th ultimo, and lasted till the 16th instant, when the party returned with the bride Bibhas Prabha Devi to Baria. The bride belonged to the Lunar Race of Tripura State, the capital of which is Agartala. The bridegroom belonged to the old chivalrous warlike Chohan family of the solar race. By this match the two noble races of India were cemented together. To take part in the festivities different ruling Princes, Chiefs, Thakores, Rajkumars, etc., had graced the occasion among whom were the Maharaja of Morvi of Alirajpur of Burwani, Santarampur and of Chhota Udepur.

A NEW ERA.

ART SETS THE STANDARDS.

The artistic integrity of the efforts and the sincerity of the purpose behind them obtained for the programme of Song and Dance Recital arranged at the Excelsior on Saturday evening, the expected or rather, the inevitable significant effect. From stalls to gallery the response was clear. It was not possible, judged by the persons, many of them eminent intellectuals, and their manner of response to miss the character of the audience. The young enlightened men and women who had courageously undertaken the pioneering enterprise were, naturally, uncertain about immediate results. They were, however, not uncertain in their determined aim. For, the evening's achievement was decidedly ushered in by discipline, intellectual and artistic. Immediately the curtain rose the calm and sober dignity of gait and rhythm of movement, of gestures, of costumes and colour revealed in "Ajanta Darshan", sealed the spontaneous impression. "Menaka", a figure easily reminiscent of the beautiful figures of Indian womanhood in Ajanta, helped the spectators to visualise, as perhaps they seldom visualised before, the articulate line, the inescapable rhythm, the unhurried gait and delightful gestures, inherent in Indian Woman, which connote and proclaim the paintings and sculptures of Ajanta as one of the artistic miracles of the world. They were, for once, relieved from the common clatter, the pitter-pat which our friends from over the seas are accustomed to designate "footwork", which many believe or are led to believe as the beginning and end of Indian dancing. "Menaka" did not merely mark the time or observed mechanically the rhythm. Hers was an artistic language, not soulless "footwork". Her step followed the flowing rhythm and marked the accent instinct with the logic and poetry of movement. There are many who go to Ajanta and remain blind. "Menaka" 's Darshan of Ajanta should restore them their artistic eye-sight, if not insight.

"MANEKA'S" DANCING.

The text-book preachers and the sulking philosophers have been too much and too long with us. Ancient India assigned them, no doubt, a place but not every place. Folk-festivals recognised the economics of national vitality, of the sovereign impulses of youth. The impetuous vivacity of the dancing in "Yovana Nritya", interpreted by "Menaka", announced the eternal sway of "Vasant" over every young heart. The sudden reaction to vivacity was marked by the solemnity with which it concluded. Every boy or girl, in the speculating ecstasy natural to youth, is a facile philosopher and a willing self-constituted martyr. In "Naga-Kanya Nritya" the spirited dancing of "Nilkantha" and the passive movements of "Padma", as the offended and insulted Princess Yashowati, emphasised the values, decidedly dramatic, of dancing. Both "Padma" and Nilkantha" deserved their hard-earned success and tribute. "Menaka", as Naga-Kanya Natabhrukuti, worked the tragic allurement of the distracted Prince Aj by her sinuous, almost cloying, movements. Her dancing changed, once again, with the change of theme in "Chason Hindoue".

"Kokila" whose blue costume and setting for the "Chinese Odes" as well as her dancing in "Ajanta Darshan" were generally appreciated seemed rather nervous and uncertain in the recitation of the poems she selected with evident care.

MISS NAOROJI'S SONGS.

Miss Khurshedbanoo Naoroji's songs, greeted every time with applause, were well received. As a personal preference this writer admired her rendering of the "Persian Folk-Melody" harmonised by B. Fairchild and, particularly, the deep-toned melody in "Chason Hindoue" by Rimsky Korsakoff. Is it because the Russian in temperament, approaches the Indian? Miss Mani Patel's praiseworthy efforts for an adequate harmonising of Indian melodies ought to obtain recognition. It is difficult to harmonise them effectively. It is still more difficult to harmonise them for dancing. And, the musicians, some of them remained unknown, who helped the dances, deserve well of the public.

The sobriety of intellectual and artistic discipline was, clearly, the key-note of the success of the lofty enterprise. It was apparent as much in the details of costumes and setting as in the rhythm, gestures and music for the dancers. We must watch with interest and encourage with practical sympathy and support the enlightened group of young men and women who have thus provided us with the tangible basis for national reconstruction in art. For, "Menaka" has shown that they are of the new era of intellectual and artistic awakening of India. As of yore, Art has begun to assert and re-establish the standards of national life and activity.

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Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928.

PRIDE OF IMPERIALISM.

The more war memories recede into the background in Britain, the more the British people realise that they are assured of domination in international councils, with Germany humbled before them and Soviet Russia busy organising itself into a stable and progressive State, the old hectoring, domineering Imperialism of the governing classes in Great Britain, comes into its former prominence. Its tone becomes Kiplingesque, its temper so irritable as to brook no criticism from anybody, much less from the "subject" portions of the Empire of its self-appointed task of shouldering the White Man's Burden all over the world, the White man in its conception being the Britisher for all practical purposes. British journals which used the language of temperate and urbane criticism in regard to Indian political demands at the time of the Montford "Reforms" now show their teeth in true bull-dog fashion. The "New Statesman" is a case in point. This organ of Labour Imperialism is beside itself with anger at the fact that the boycott of the Simon Commission in India is a success. Its resentment and chagrin at the plain-speaking indulged in by Moderate leaders in India like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Congress leaders like Pundit Motilal Nehru whom it is disconcerted to find united on the boycott issue, have led it to vent its spleen on Indian Nationalism. In its latest effusion, obligingly cabled out by Reuter, it talks of Pundit Motilal Nehru's demand of immediate Dominion Home Rule only as a step to complete independence as "insincere and nonsensical rhetoric." Its great argument, an agrument dear to the heart of all Die-Hards in Great Britain, is that British troops alone hold the various Indian communities from getting at one another's throats. "If Britain retired to-morrow", the journal declares, "India will immediately break up into congeries of petty tyrannies."

The anti-Indians in England should rest assured that India to-day does not propose to waste time in discussing hypothetical imbecilities like the retirement of Britain or the withdrawal of her troops. India knows that the only possibility under which Britain shall be compelled to let go her grip over this country is when it shall not be commercially profitable to her to keep on to that hold. The abuse of Indians for not being able to defend themselves, taunting and ridiculing them for asking for a "system of national independence based on foreign bayonets" is irrelevant and absurd. Apart from the fact that Indians do not ask for "foreign bayonets" to prop up a "system of national independence" it is hypocrisy on the part of those who persist in misreading the Indian demand and in denying India real freedom, to contend that Swaraj is impossible in India because Indians will not know how to defend it. It is a cruel and calculating move to damn the case for genuine political advance in India to say that Indians are unable to defend themselves. They are crying out for opportunities to learn to defend themselves, for having the army Indianised. To their demands the British Government, in full agreement with the Government of India, turn a deaf ear. The people of India make genuine and strenuous efforts to eradicate the communal poison. Their efforts are being obstructed by the poison issuing from the anti-Indian Press in England and its cousins here inviting the Muslims to believe that a Hindu Oligarchy will tyrannise over them. In an earlier article the "New Statesman", in fact, makes an unblushing attempt to make the British public believe that the traditional divide and rule policy will still succeed in India. It discovers that the "gulf" between Hindus and Muslims "is day by day growing wider rather than narrower". Sir John Simon's experience must have been totally different. His latest message shows a consciousness of the strength of unity in all communities in India on the boycott issue. The course for India is clear. She must rely on her own efforts to win freedom conscious that vested interests from abroad will always try to obstruct her.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

Bengal has taken up the boycott of British goods in right earnest, to judge from the number of meetings organised and of the boycott pledges signed. Maharashtra has also made a beginning in the same direction. We are glad to learn that under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, the youths of Bombay will initiate a vigorous campaign for the boycott of British goods at a public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Friday next, which happens to be the eve of the departure of the Simon Commission. We wish that the boycott of selected British goods had been started simultaneously with that of the Commission. The two boycotts would have helped each other and the Commission would have returned with lively impressions of both. However, it is better late than never. Even now there is need for conducting the boycott of British goods in a thoroughly business-like manner. To boycott all British goods would be courting defeat and reaction. There is no harm in starting with a modest programme so long as it is steadily carried out. The Congress has recommended the boycott of selected British goods but has left the selection to the Provinces. We are not sure if any Province except Maharashtra has come out with a full, definite, cut and dry programme. But one need not wait for such a programme to make a beginning. We shall be on absolutely firm ground if we start immediately with the boycott of British cloth or, what is much better, of all foreign cloth. By universal consent it is the most practicable and the most effective form of boycott. Besides, while it is bound to tell on Lancashire, it will also help lakhs of Indian weavers and millions of spinners.

If the boycott is meant to be effective and something more than a mere demonstration, a few facts must be seriously considered. At present, roughly speaking, Indian mills and the hand-weavers who use their yarn supply a little over half the cloth consumed by India. If the mills could concentrate on spinning to a larger extent and sell the yarn to the hand-weavers, it should be possible for the two to supply nearly three-fourths of the cloth India needs. But it is not to be expected that weaving mills would let the weaving plant remain idle. Similarly, it should be obvious that in these days of depression it will not be possible for more mills to be started or for the existing mills to increase their plant. But if only the people will it, they could call into existence, as by magic, 50 lakhs of tiny mills in the shape of spinning wheels in the very homes of the spinners. The home-spuns may be a little coarse; the price may be a trifle high. But is it too big a price for a complete boycott of foreign cloth and all that it means? And think of the humanitarian aspect of khaddar and its power to bring together the rich and the poor. If, under the guaranteed patronage of the public, the mill-owners, the hand-weavers and the hand-spinners could co-ordinate and organise their efforts, they could in one year dictate terms to England. Mahatma Gandhi is once again attempting to secure such co-ordination and organisation. It rests with the people to guarantee the patronage by pledging themselves to abjure foreign cloth.

"SURYA NAMASKARS."

Those who are interested in systematic physical culture without apparatus will derive much good from a book entitled "Surya Namaskars", written by the Chief of Aundh. The author is himself an enthusiastic physical culturist and writes from long personal experience. The book is an English translation of his Marathi original, published in 1924; but a new chapter on Diet and Habits has been added, besides much miscellaneous matter of importance. The author makes out a strong claim for "Surya Namaskars" as the best single exercise, since it brings into play all the important muscles of the body. The various positions in the proper performance of the exercise have been minutely described and fully illustrated. As instructive and interesting as the scientific exposition of the exercise is the testimony of experience. The author tells us that since he began this exercise 17 years ago he has maintained perfect health, without suffering from so much as a cold; and his photograph shows him to be a strong man for his age of 60 years. He cites somewhat similar results in the case of many others, including the Rani Saheb, Mr. and Mrs. Kirloskar and the students of the Aundh High School, where this exercise is compulsory. "Surya Namaskars" constitute certainly a splendid exercise, which with slight modifications, forms part of almost every scientific system of exercise in the East as in the West. The exercise has been found beneficial by old and young of both sexes and should prove invaluable in schools. A similar one has been highly commended by Mr. Macfadden, the well-known physical culture expert of America. The Chief of Aundh has done a real service to the cause of physical culture in India both by his example and precept.

THE BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY

(BY M. K. ACHARYA M. L. A.)

Doubtless a great deal has already been written and said both in favour of and against the Statutory Commission on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Logic and rhetoric have been used plentifully both on the official or British side and on the Indian side; and when arguments have failed to convince the opponents, abuse, misrepresentation, and threat especially on the British side have been employed plentifully also. In the course of all this prolific controversy the strange fact stares the careful reader in the face that with the exception of a very few in England and in India, the rest have not cared to deal with the problem from the truly human or psychological standpoint, nor tried to assess the different mentalities underlying the writings or speeches of those who have thought fit to enter into the phalanx on either side. That such a critical and sympathetic psychological study alone can help any impartial critic to arrive at a satisfactory reconciliation of the strongly conflicting views expressed on either side, can anybody deny?

COMPLEX PROBLEM.

The difficulties in the way of such a study are of course great; the problem is too vast and complex to be assailed lightly by any smart contributor to newspaper columns. But whatever irresponsible newspaper writers may do, can any wise statesman, if really he is anxious to find out a satisfactory solution to the momentous problem before him, ignore the mentality that gives so much strength to the wide-spread boycott movement launched against the Simon Commission by the national leaders of India?

WINTERTON IN A FIX.

Lord Birkenhead and Olivier in the House of Lords opined that the date of the Statutory Commission was, indeed, accelerated in response to Indian demand, Earl Winterton in the House of Commons even more pompously and expressly declared that five times during the past few years the representatives of India in the Legislative Assembly had demanded the acceleration of the date of the Commission. The Under-Secretary for India was challenged several times on the floor of the House of Commons to give the exact dates and terms of these five demands by Indian leaders; the Right Honourable gentleman would not take up the challenge, but tried to rely on the testimony of Mr. Pilcher, who was a European representative in the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1924, and later a member of the House of Commons. If his lordship was so sure of his facts why did he evade the challenge? The reason was, and his lordship knew it well, that the exact terms of the resolutions especially of the last two in 1924 and in 1925, would instead of supporting have literally contradicted the so-called persistent demand for a Commission from the Indian leaders.

IS IT MERE PERVERSITY?

If, on the other hand, the statement were correct that Indian leaders had demanded several times since 1921 the immediate appointment of a Statutory Commission due under the old Section 84-A only at the expiry of ten years, how does it happen now that

(Continued on page 11.)

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

A SEND OFF TO THE SIMON SEVEN

(By Demos.)

It is now rumoured that the public workers in Bombay were awaiting the return of the Simon Commission to hold meetings on the eve of their departure for England to carry the gift of a Boycott of British Goods to the British nation. The Youth League are convening a meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya next week while a public meeting under the auspices of various public bodies is also being arranged to be convened before the departure of "The Seven Wise Men" of Britain now grown wiser. What sort of send off is this going to be in Bombay? It looks like repeating the Boycott Welcome scenes in the city, though Boycott must have been dinned harsh by this time into the ears of the "Simon Seven."

PLEDGES OF BOYCOTT.

Calcutta has already presented them with the following pledge:—"With God as Witness I take the vow before my countrymen not to use British cloth till India attains Swaraj. I shall use Swadeshi cloth only, so help me God."

The Bombay Press suggested the following pledge for the approaching meetings:—"Until full Swaraj is attained I shall not buy, sell, use or handle British cloth excepting my existing stock nor as many other British articles as possible."

The Bombay pledge omits any reference to God in political matters to suit all consciences, though every Home Ruler can be expected to take whatever pledge he takes in all seriousness and solemnity without requiring the presence of even a countryman as a witness. The Calcutta pledge seems also to create a mental confusion between the Boycott of British cloth and the use of "Swadeshi Cloth only". The Bombay pledge avoids any inconsistency on this score. It also protects existing stock from sentimental uneconomic bonfires of the existing clothes and it further accepts the full programme of boycott of as many British articles as may be possible by any individual.

AN ALL-PARTY PLEDGE.

The Bombay pledge can further be ac-

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of The Day

King Amanullah in Britain.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, the chorus girl of the British Empire, is busy with his performances. The latest "song" from him contains advice to King Amanullah and a warning to his own countrymen against the dangers of Bolshevism. He referred to His Majesty as "our ally." The "our" is interesting. Whatever Britishers may think about it, whether they laugh at it in their sleeves, the Maharajah of Burdwan is evidently so assimilated with them as to think of saying "our ally." There is curious correspondence between the Maharajah's warnings and the British Government's anxiety for military, naval and aerial demonstrations on an imposing scale for the entertainment of the Afghan King. The shrewd ruler of the Afghans must have taken the Burdwan performance at its true worth.

Laying It On Thick.

King Amanullah was given a magnificent reception at Oxford. The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was bestowed upon him and the Vice-Chancellor used Oriental hyperbole evidently because he imagined it would suit the occasion and saluted in his speech of welcome "the august and brave King and the gracious lady who have come like the second sun and moon from the East to the kingdom of the West." Lord Birkenhead at the lunch which followed the bestowal of the degree was particularly felicitous and sonorous in language. He lauded the King's intention to found a University at Kabul and added "we shall follow this conception with warm sympathy and interest." The Afghan King is visiting Russia and Turkey after his sojourn in England and the British idea is to make a tremendous impression on him in favour of British institutions and British goods. But flattery laid on with a trowel will fail to prejudice the wide-eyed and discriminating ruler of Afghanistan in favour of any one particular nation of the West. The Afghans have so far shown themselves ready to secure help and advice from every source which is of use to them in their well-thought out plan of making their country a modernised and progressive Power.

Commendable Persistence.

M. Litvinoff and his colleagues of the Soviet Delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva show a commendable persistence in pressing forward their proposals to secure real disarmament within a specified period of time. The former Soviet proposals have been met with ridicule by the Powers at the League Table under the influence of Britain and France. Nothing daunted M. Litvinoff has submitted new proposals. If all the Big Powers agree, there is nothing impracticable in his suggestion that for States with a total naval tonnage of 200,000, the figure should be halved, while in the case of States possessing tonnage below that figure, the allowance should be a quarter of their present strength. The other excellent suggestion is that armoured cars and long-range guns should be abolished. It is significant that the Disarmament Committee of the League not only did not allow M. Litvinoff to submit these new proposals for discussion, but the whole question of coming to grips with the problem was shelved to a new session, only the German delegate and the Soviet delegate dissenting against these procrastinating tactics.

Brazil's Benediction.

The Council of the League of Nations is anxious about the re-entry into it of those members who left it in a huff last year. Spain has been cajoled back into the fold, but Brazil still persists in keeping out. To the soft "Won't you think better of it?" of the League, Brazil gives an answer which the League is sure to find disconcerting. The great Latin American Republic is full of benedictions, wishes well to the League, assures the League that it will be "true to the ideal which determined the League's creation in the cause of universal peace" and that it will co-operate with the League's work "effectively", but it will be from outside. Here is a case where the absence of Brazil from the League makes the latter's heart grow fonder of having it back. But Brazil, with unpleasant memories of being slighted and denied her legitimate voice in the Council of the League, turns a deaf ear to the advice about re-entry. Latin America will remain sceptical about the League's potency for effective work in promoting international harmony so long as Brazil remains dissatisfied with her treatment at Geneva.

England's Vassal on The Nile.

Britain would like to continue to hold Egypt as her vassal on the Nile. Egypt naturally resents this and takes every occasion to declare that she does not propose to tolerate the humiliation of being asked to sign away even the modicum of freedom left to her by agreeing to treaties which insult her self-respect. The spirited declaration of Nahas Pasha, the new Egyptian Premier, emphasizing this attitude comes none too soon. The "Times" bewails it in a long lament saying that it makes Egypt lose the precious chance of coming to an understanding with Britain. But Britain does not want an honourable understanding. She desires complete submission. In the White Paper on Egyptian affairs issued recently by the British Foreign Office is published the full text of a letter from Sir Austen Chamberlain to Sarwat Pasha, in which the British Foreign Secretary tells him that "the events of the intervening years have shown that neither of us could escape from the situation in which God has placed us!" The god, of course, is the god of British Imperialism. But Egypt does not worship this Deity.

Long Delayed Opportunity.

The Legislative Assembly passed on Friday the proposal to circulate Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill to restore the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels. The debate on the proposal brought out the veiled hostility with which the Government of India regard the measure and the open opposition to it of foreign vested interests which apprehend in it a possibility of their losing their practical monopoly of the coastal trade of India. Sir George Rainy, while damning with faint praise Mr. Haji's legislative effort to secure to his countrymen the long delayed opportunity of enjoying at least a very limited Swadeshi in mercantile marine, feared that the measure would conflict with the International Reciproeity Agreement. Sir Walter Willson on behalf of foreign shipping companies complained of spoliation of their interests. The measure can be amended to respect International agreements but if in the British House of Commons, an Englishmen were to complain of the iniquity of a measure because it put bread in the mouth of Englishmen and took in the process a very tiny slice of it out of the mouths of foreigners what would be his fate?

VICTIMS TO A CONSPIRACY?

OMINOUS EXODUS OF SWARAJIST LEADERS TO EUROPE.

OFFICIAL MANOEUVRES TO REVERSE ASSEMBLY'S VOTE.

SPECIAL SESSION OF ASSEMBLY IN JUNE-JULY?

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 25.

Swarajist leaders seem to have unconsciously fallen victim almost to a conspiracy to keep them out of the country at the most critical period in its history. Pundit Motilal Nehru, Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Goswami are committed to proceed to Canada, next autumn, and cannot be expected to return in time for the August-September session, and Mr. Shunmukham Chetty has been nominated as a Labour delegate to Geneva, while Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, accompanied by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, is proceeding independently on a tour to Europe.

All this is very sad, because most of them are front-benchers of the Swaraj Party, and their best guns. Their presence in the country is needed, not only to keep up public determination to boycott the Simon Seven, but, what is more material, to mirror this opinion once again in Simla through the vote in the Assembly. As I said recently, Government has been told by Mr. Patel that he cannot permit this session, a motion for the association of a Committee of the House with the Simon Commission, and a similar motion cannot be brought forward in Simla if the normal practice is observed of making the Simla session a continuation of the Delhi session. Government, however, will not be true to its salt if it did not prorogue the Delhi session.

A CONTRADICTION.

Mr. S. C. Mitra- ex-detenu and Whip of the Swaraj Party, with whom I discussed the position this afternoon, asked me to contradict the misleading statement made by the Free Press of India that the Simla Session will be in continuation of the Delhi Session. This, Mr. Mitra said, was placing people in a false sense of security. On the other hand, Mr Mitra's suspicion is that Government may even call a Special Session in June-July, when the non-official strength in the Assembly will be at a low ebb, and the Assembly leaders would be out of the country, and, thereby, secure the reversal of the Assembly's Delhi vote. Mr. Mitra added that under the legislative rules the President can only adjourn the House "sine die", or to a date to be announced later, while it is the prerogative of the Governor-General to prorogue it. And as Government were anxious even this session to move the election of the Committee, it is bound to resort to this weapon in its armoury, and prorogue the present session.

A BETRAYAL?

Thus there is very real ground for fear among the Swarajists that their leaders' decision to leave the country, on some missions or other, on behalf of the Government of India or the Parliamentary Association, amounts almost to the betrayal of the public cause, besides a compromise with their own political principles. I am told this matter is not to rest here, but will be raised in the Congress Committee so that a last-hour attempt may be made to stop this threatened exodus. In the meantime, Government is greatly delighted at its triumph in reducing the Swarajists to this dilemma. But, while in this sphere, Government has scored, it has in its quarrels with Mr. Patel lost all along the line. The latest news of Sir John Simon having tea with Mr. Patel, to-day, which resulted from Sir John calling on Mr. Patel at his residence is the vindication of the stand which Mr. Patel took on this point, and has exposed, correspondingly, the weakness of the Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council who hurried to call on Sir John Simon on the day of his arrival in Delhi.

SIR J. SIMON TAKES TEA WITH PRESIDENT PATEL.

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Sir John Simon had tea with the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel this afternoon.—A. P.

"PHOEBUS" FILM SCANDAL

REICHSTG COMMITTEES FINDINGS

LONDON, March. 24.

Berlin.—The Reichstag committee investigating the "Phoebus" film scandal found that Lohmann had fuls authority to handle the funds in his care. The film company's liabilities amounted to thirtyfive million marks of which the State has to pay twentysix milliosn. The Committee demands immediate liquidation of all Lohmann enterprises.—Reuter's Special.

RESULT OF RECENT EARTHQUAKE

GOVT. BUILDING AT NAIROBI DRAECLED UNSAFE

LONDON, March. 24.

Nairobi.—The Government Treasury building, one of the oldest and most prominent structures in Nairobi, has been condemned as unsafe by experts. It has been shored up for some time owing to cracks, but it is understood that the latest development is the result of the January earthquake.

Although Nairobi is in the midst of a very severe drought, the, underground stream has appeared in the business centre of the city where the basements have been flooded.—Reuter's Special.

ALL INDIA AYUR VEDIC CONFERENCE

PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS

(From A Corresppndent.)

FATEHPUR, March. 24.

The 19th Grand Convocation of the All India Vaidya Sammelan will take place on Chatra Shukla 13th 14th and 15th corresponding to the 3rd, 4th 5th April 1928, at Fatepur. Pandit Krishna Shastri will preside.

The Presidentship of the Reception Committee is to be graced by Rao Sahib Shri Ramji Sud, Prime Minister, Sikar State.

A huge pandal is being raised and arrangements are in progress. Arrangements are also being made for a grand Ayurvedic Exhibition.

HUMANITY A BILLION YEARS HENCE

A COLD INHERITANCE

Dr. J. H. Jeans, secretary of the Royal Society, drew a vivid picture of the world a million million years hence in his Trueman Wood lecture before the Royal Society of Arts. His subject was "The wider aspects of cosmogony."

The evidence of geology and of radio activity of rocks in particular, he said, showed that the world must be something like two thousand million years old, which was several thousand times the age of the human race. "In all probability the life in front of the human race must enormously exceed the short life behind it. A million million years hence, so far as we can foresee, the sun will be much the same as now, and the earth will be revolving round it much as now.

"The year will be a little longer and the climate quite a lot colder, while the rich accumulated stores of coal, oil, and forest will have long been burnt up; but there is no reason why our descendants should not still people the earth.

"Perhaps it may be unable to support so large a population as now, and perhaps few will desire to live on it. On the other hand, mankind being three million times as old as now, may—if the conjecture does not distress our pessimists too much—be three million times as wise."

Dr. Jeans said that the sun was wasting daily—he put its wastage at 360,000,000,000 tons,—and the radiation of the stars was imposing an endlessly recurring capital levy upon their masses. It made the stars poorer, but it tended to equalise the wealth that remained.

"Observation and theory agree in indicating that the universe is melting away into radiation. Our position is that of Polar bears on an iceberg that has broken loose from the icepack surrounding the Pole and is inexorably melting away as the iceberg drifts to warmer latitudes and ultimate extinction.

"So far as we can judge, our part of the universe has lived the more eventful part of its life already; what we are witnessing is less the rising of the curtain before the play than the burning out of candle-ends on an empty stage on which the drama is already over."

SEQUEL TO HOLD-UP OF GOODS TRAIN

DISCOVERY OF LARGE QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES

STIR IN BALKAN CAPITALS

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Wires from the Balkan capitals are buzzing with accusations and denials following the action of the Yugoslav authorities in holding up a goods train at the frontier station of Subotica, consisting of twentytwo sealed trucks containing explosives alleged to have been consigned from Italy to Rumania.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL LIMITATION PROPOSALS.

LORD CUSHENDEN'S NOTE

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Geneva—Lord Cushendun has sent a note to the representatives of the signatories of the Washington treaty, detailing the British naval limitation proposals namely, firstly, any battleships to be built shall be under thirty thousand tons, compared with the present limit of thirtyfive thousand tons, secondly, that guns shall be reduced from the present sixteen inches to thirteen and half, and thirdly, that life of the existing capital ships shall be extended from twenty to twentysix years.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPOSALS.

These will involve powers waiving their full rights under the replacement tables agreed upon at Washington, the note adds that it would be advantageous if an agreement could be reached before the commencement of the capitalship replacement programme provided under the Washington Treaty.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION CONCLUDES SESSION

FIRST SOVIET CONVENTION FOUND UNACCEPTABLE

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Disarmament Commission concluded its session after embittered speeches by Bernstorff (Germany) and Litvinoff who declared that nothing had been done to advance disarmament. The Commission adopted the resolution, that the first Soviet disarmament convention was not acceptable, and that the Second Soviet Disarmament Convention would be considered at the next session of the Commission which would be convoked only when difficulties between Nations regarding the proposed League Convention were overcome.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO EUROPE

PT. MOTILAL SEES GANDHIJI

AHMEDABAD, March, 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has arrived here on a visit to Mr. Gandhi. Interviewed the Pandit said that he found Mr. Gandhi's health much better than he had been led to expect it to be by newspaper reports. Asked if Mr. Gandhi would be going to Europe the Pandit said that he had not yet decided, but the Pandit thought that Mr Gandhi should go to Europe for the betterment of his health.

Pandit Motilal is leaving to-night for Delhi.—A. P.

A HIGHLY PROMISING PHASE

LORD CUSHENDUN'S NEW BATTLESHIP PROPOSALS

LONDON, March 25.

Lord Cushendun's new battleship proposals are regarded by London commentators as the most important and highly promising phase of the disarmament parleys. The proposals resemble those submitted at the Naval Conference at Geneva where they did not encounter real opposition. They are now extended to France and Italy. It is predicted that an agreement can easily be reached as regards battleships which will, incidentally, pave the way for the resumption of three-Power discussions on cruisers.—Reuter's Special.

KING LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF LLOYD'S HIRDHOME

LONDON, March. 24.

The King who laid its foundation ston in 1925, to-day, accompanied by the Queen, inaugurated the Lloyd's third Home since the start of the Lloyds Coffee House in 1688. The building has been designed by Sir Edwin Cooper and cost two million sterling to construct. It stands on the site of ths former East Indian Company in Leadenhall Street.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 25.

Newcastle (New South Wales).—Employees of the Walsh Island dockyard have agreed to return to work on 26th March on the pre-stoppage conditions.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-BRITISH RELATIONS

WHY THE DRAFT TREATY WAS REJECTED.

"UNUSUAL WORDS", BY BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER

The "Foreign Affairs Correspondent" of the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette" commenting upon the rejection by Egypt of the Draft Treaty proposal by Britain to her says:—

"Events.....have shown that neither of us could escape from the situation in which God has placed us." "In these unusual words—for a diplomatic document—Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, refers to Anglo-Egyptian relations in the correspondence with Cairo now published on the Treaty which Egypt has rejected".

The White Paper issued by the British Foreign Office gives the full details of the negotiations between the Egyptian and British Governments. It closes with the text of the Egyptian reply, which sets forth that the British draft.

"by reason of its basic principles, and of its actual provisions is incompatible with the ndependence and sovereignty of Egypt and moreover that it legalises occupation of the country by the British forces."

The proposals thus rejected agree generally wth the forecasts. It is evident that criticism at Cairo has centred largely on Article 7, in which Egyptian Nationalist opinion sees, despite certain phrases, the prospect of a permanent British occupation. This Article is as follows:

"In order to facilitate and secure to His Britannic Majesty the protection of the lines of communication of the British Empire, and pending the conclusion at some future date of an agreement by which His Britannic Majesty entrusts His Majesty the King of Egypt with the task of ensuring this protection, His Majesty the King of Egypt authorises His Britannic Majesty to maintain upon Egyptian territory such armed forces as His Britannic Majesty's Government consider necessary for this purpose."

"The presence of these forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt."

VITAL RIGHTS.

"After a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present treaty, the high contracting parties will reconsider, in the light of their experience of the operation of the provisions of the present treaty, the question of the localities in which the said forces are to be stationed Should no agreement be reached on this point, the question may be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations."

"Should the decision of the League of Nations be adverse to the claims of the Egyptian Government the question can at their request and under the same conditions, be reinvestigated at intervals of five years from the date of the League's decision."

There is no question of submitting to the League of Nations at any time the principle of maintaining or withdawing British troops on Egyptian territory, as had been believed in some quarters, but merely of deciding where they should be stationed—at Cairo or in the region of the Suez Canal.

The correspondence shows that whatever disappointment may as a consequence be felt at Cairo, Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, has never been under illusions on the subject. It was made plain to him by Sir Austen Chamberlain as long ago as July last, when he was in London. Under date July 13, the Secretary of State, in a memorandum summarising a conversation with Sarwat, writes:

"Those rights (reserved at the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1922 were vital to us. No British Government could afford to ignore them. My predecessor (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) had asserted them as plainly as I could do.

"They were, in fact, so essential to the existence of the British Empire, that every British Government in the future, as in the past, would be obliged to insist on them.

"I am old enough to remember the circumstances of our intervention in Egypt in the early 'eighties. My father was a Minister at that time. I could recall the sincerity with which the Ministers at that day declared that our occupation was only temporary and that it would be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment.

But....the events of the intervening years have shown that neither of us could escape from the situation in which God had placed us, or evade the mutual relations which that situation imposed on us."

Sarwat Pasha in this interview replied that he shared the view of the Secretary of State of the necessary connection between the two countries and that it was his desire to pursue the path of co-operation indicated.

AGARWALS DECLARE FOR BOYCOTT.

BRITAIN'S SINISTER MOTIVE

SIMON COMMISSION: DELIBERATE AFFRONT TO INDIA.

MARWARIS AND WIDOWS

Concluding scenes of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference were marked by considerable enthusiasm. The attendance was large, probably due to some important questions such as the boycott of the Simon Commission and condemnation of widow re-marriage coming up before the Conference for decision.

The proceedings, however, commenced late, and were marked in the beginning by a lengthy programme of music. After the musical items were over, prizes were distributed to the young girls who had entertained the Conference with patriotic songs.

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

The President then called upon Shri Kedarnathji Goenka to move the following resolution:—

"This Conference expresses its distrust towards the Simon Commission recently appointed by the British Parliament and orders all the people of the Marwari Agarwal community to non-co-operate with the same."

The speaker, moving the resolution, traced the history of the Reforms Scheme and explained how the Commission came to be appointed. He impressed upon the people the necessity of boycotting the Commission. He pointed out the sinister motive of the British Government in appointing the Commission. It was a deliberate affront to the Indian Nation and had been condemned throughout India. The British rule had rendered India completely powerless financially, and in the name of that India, crippled and deprived of its wealth, the speaker made a fervent appeal to ignore the Commission.

DUTY OF MARWARIS.

Mr. Ramnathji Goenka, the next speaker, seconding the resolution, said that there was not a voice in the country which supported the Commission and it was the duty of the Marwari community which had been "drained of its wealth" as a result of the British rule, to have no sympathy with it. The speaker held that the Commission had been appointed by the present Conservative Government two years before its time because it feared that Labour might come in power and give way to the Indian demands for freedom.

Many in the audience were sceptical about Labour sympathy towards India and disputed the point raised by the speaker.

On the President calling for order, the speaker was allowed to proceed, and he continued that the British Government true to its policy of 'divide and rule' had made that sinister move. The country, he said, was however prepared to accept the challenge thrown by Government to such leaders as Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and others by showing its hatred towards the Commission.

Several others made speeches severely condemning the Commission.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

Another important resolution which the Conference considered was the condemnation of widow re-marriage. There was a sharp division between the reformers and anti-reformers on the point. The following resolution was put before the Conference by Shri Beniprasadji Dalmiya:—

"This Conference considers widow remarriage as undesirable and expresses its opposition to the same and urges upon the people of the community to try its best to put a stop to such practice."

It was also proposed to give individual freedom in the matter.

The following resolution was also considered in the Conference:—

"Considering the pitiable lot of widows in the present society the Conference calls upon its community to open a widow asylum and do their utmost to help them financially."

After a vote of thanks to the President the Conference concluded its sessions.

LAJPAT RAI HALL AND LIBRARY

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY PT. MALAVIYA

LAHORE, March 25.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya this evening laid the foundation-stone of the Lajpatrai Hall and Library. He said that the place had been the patriot's residence for over a quarter of a century and the scene of his thoughts, ideals and activities, and it should fittingly be named after him for disseminating his national aspirations and ambitions.

Lala Lajpat Rai was the recipient of general congratulations.

S. A. ASHRAM OPENED.

Pandit Malaviya also opened the Shraddhanand Achhut Ashram of the Servants of the People Society. He exhorted the Hindus to take up the educational and social uplift of the untouchable classes, to allow them to take water from the wells and to remove all restrictions in the matter of entry into and worship in temples.—A. P.

STUDENTS DROWNED IN GANGES

BENARES, March 25.

Two students of the Hindu University Rameshchandra Pant and Motilal Modi were drowned in the Ganges last evening. Their bodies which were recovered late last night after much searching were cremated this morning at the Manikarnika Ghat in the presence of a large gathering of the University students. It appears that the deceased who had gone to bathe in the Ganges were carried away by a current.—A. P.

JAPANESE GOVT'S BUDGET.

DEFICIT OF 142 MILLIONS YEN

LONDON, Mar 25

Tokio—The cabinet has decided to present the budget at the coming session of the diet totalling 1704 million yen, including 261 millions for the navy and 221 millions for the army. It will be necessary to raise loans amounting to 142 millions.—Reuter.

OIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

GOVT. OF INDIA ANXIOUS TO SAFEGUARD.

ENQUIRY BY TARIFF BOARD

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Government of India have decided on an immediate enquiry by the Tariff Board into the question of the safeguarding of the oil Industry in India from injury by dumping by the sale of imported kerosene oil in India at prices below the world parity. This decision has been taken on representations received from a number of oil companies. The immediate cause of the price war is said to be the purchase by the Standard Oil Company of New York from the Soviet Government of kerosene oil. The Tariff Board will have the following terms of reference:—(1) To determine what price for kerosene oil should be taken to be equivalent to world parity at Iidian ports and the extent to which the current prices in India are below that level (2) To report whether it is in the national interest that protection against dumping of imported Kerosene should be given and if so in what form and for what period and (3) To report whether it is likely that the price war will extend to petroy, what the consequences to Indian purchasers are likely to be if it does and in that case what measures they would recommend.

DETAILED EXAMINATION NOT NECESSARY.

The Government of India think that in view of the nature of the enquiry a detailed examination of the costs of production would not be necessary, and that it would suffice to ascertain by more summary methods the probable effect of the price war on the financial position of Indian producers. The Tariff Board's report should reach the Government of India at the earliest possible date, and, in any case, not later than 1st July.—A. P.

IVE NATIONS CROSS COUNTRY RACE

LONDON, March 24.

At Ayer the five-nationns cross-country race, with teams of six, over a distance of 8¼ miles was won by France. Following was the order in which the teams were placed: France 45 points, England 55, Scotland 104, Wales 130, Ireland 179. Eckersley (England) was first home in 52 minutes thirtyfour and threefifth seconds.—Reuter's Special.

KATHIAWAR NOTES

ADVANCE BHAVNAGAR

K HA RJA'S ASSENT

(From Our Own Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 22.

For some time past Prince Bhojrajji of Gondal has been stying at Rajkot, and recently when he went to Gondal, it was believed that he was now permanently taking up his residence there. Though this general belief has been flalsified by his immediate return, there are still reasons to believe, that the Prince is determined to take keen and personal interest into the general administration of his State.

THE NEW SECTION.

On Wednesday last Sir P. D. Pattani performed the opening ceremony of the Dungar—Albert Victor section of the Bhavnagar State Railway. The brilliant gathering included about 200 guests; among whom were the officers of the State, members of the State Council and leading merchants of the town. Sir Prabhashanker in a short and impressive speech traced the history of Railways in Kathiawar, paid a tribute to the late State Engineer Mr. Smith and eulogised the services of the present Assistant Enginer Mr. Naoroji. It is hoped that the new section will go a long way towards the development of the Port Victor.

THE IMPORTANT ASSENT.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has given his assent to some of the important resolutions of the Rajkot Council. Consequent upon the "royal" assent the power of the Police to demand sureties of good behaviour from women suspects will be gone, the agriculturists will get certain concessions, the future tenders for the supply of medical stores will be considered and accepted by the Diwan instead of the Chief Medical Officer of the State and the miscellaneous requirements of the State will, as far as possible be purchased from the local manufacturers.

The Rajkot Council meets on the 4th of April 1928.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot sails for England towards the middle of the next month.

A Gujarati magazine called the "Vanchan" is to be shortly published from Rajkot under the editorship of the well-known Kathiawadi journalist Mr. Vallabhji Kavi.

"Has the idea of the "Kavi Jayanti celebrations' been abandoned?" ask the people of the Province. They will be too glad to know from the Secretary the Jayanti Committee's final resolution.

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DARK WELCOME TO SIMONITES

ANTI-BOYCOTT ATTEMPTS IN PUNJAB.

BUREAUCRATIC WAYS EXPOSED

LAHORE, March 22.

The Secretary' all-parties' Boycott Committee, Punjab, writes: "As a certain news Agency has been sending false and misleading versions about the reception of the Simon Commission in the Punjab, the Working Committee has deemed it necessary to give a brief account about the Simon business in the Province.

"On the day of the landing of the Simonites at Bombay, the following cities observed complete Hartal in this Province:—Amritsar, Gurdaspore, Ferozepore, Moga, Gujranwalla, Jullundher Ludhiana, Peshawar City, D. I Khan, Kot Adu, Muktaar, Batala, Sidkot, Lyallpore, Jaranwalla, Nankana Sahib, Pindi Bahaudin, Mian Channu, Sargodah, Deera Din Panah, Samundri, Jagadhri, Makodar, Tilagang, Bhiwani, Multan, Montgomery, Fazilka, Dhariwal, Rawalpindi, and Jinori Distt, Hoshiarpore.

ANTI-BOYCOTT ATTEMPS.

At certain places, for instance, Lahore and Amritsar, the bureaucracy and its henchmen did much to prevent the hartal. In Amritsar, Government officials and title holders threatened the people with strong measures, but the efforts of the nationalists overcame all. At Lahore, the students paraded the city and preached hartal on 2nd of February. On the 3rd of February it is reported some Ji-Hazoors were busy in dissuading the people from closing the shops with threats of every kind, and 4 students were arrested on the hartal day and kept in a lock-up without having been told that the offence was bailable or unbailable. From 3rd February onward, an extensive propaganda was carried on behalf of the bureaucracy and its toadies to give a grand wel come to the Simon team during their visit to the Punjab. The All-Parties Boycott Committee of the Province although weak in its resources and the Province exhausted on account of communal factions a few months back did its best to counteract the propaganda. The result was that the Simon team on the first day of their arrival at Lahore were greeted outside the Railway Station with shouts of "Go back Simon." "Remebber the Assembly Verdict" and such other shouts. Thirty thousand people were present with black flags and banners out side the Railway Station and kept on standing in the hot sunshine for hours together and kept complete peace inspite of the provocative attitude of some of the police officials. The masses showed their resentment by a big procession and such other means which a disarmed people can put up.

DARK WELCOME EVERY WHERE.

On the 15th, of March some members of the Simon team went to Laallpore and were received there by a mass gathering of about 10,000 with black flags and shouts of "Simon go Back". Some members of the party went to visit Moga where the same fate met them. Hundreds of people in a small place like Moga were present to expres their views by the show of black flags and shouts of "Simon go Back" etc. At Ferozepore too the Commission numbers were given the same black welcome by thousands of people amidest of Shouts of "Simon go Back." A sad incident took place at this place. Some hirrelings of a big Jishazoori at that place set fire to the black flagswhich were carried by a Sikh nationalist. Had not he kept ocontrl over the feeling of the masses this setting fire would have created a big fire and God knows what would have been the end.

At Gurdaspore the the whole City observed hartal on the 18th, of March when the Simon team arrived there and thousands of people with black flags and shouts of "Simon go Back" received the team.

Some members of the Simon Commission visited Gujranwalla on the 17th instant. The City observed hartal and a big procession of 15,000 people with black flags in their hands met the team. In a small place like Gujranwalla, people had come from outlying villabes and such a big gathering shows the inner heart of the people.

ANTI BOYCOTTERS SIT MUM.

This is the brief account of our province up to this moment. I am informed that the Commission is visiting some other places also in the province. The Committee will issue in the next bullentin evensts of the next week. The Khilafat, Congress, Arya Swaraja Sabha and many other societies passed resolutions about the boycott of the Simon Commission. The Anti-Boycotter were requested in writing many a time by the All-Parties, Boycott Committee throughout the Province to discuss the matter and put their view before the masses but not a single individual worth the name came forward to express his views in a mass meeting.

The Punjab may not have shown as bright a result as other Provinces have done but it has not lagged behind what it could do. I hope this brief account will open the eyes of the bareaucracy and as well show the mischievous ways of a certain news agency".

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND NATIONAL WORKERS.

A CENTRAL BANK FOR BOMBAY.

BANE OF COMMUNAL SOCIETIES.

GIRGAUM CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The first Girgaon (District) Co-operative Conference was held on Sunday afternoon in the Laxmi Baug, Girgaon, before a large and representative gathering under the presideney of Mr. S. A. Brelvi. After a brief programme of prayer and music was gone through, Mr. S. G. Warty, Chairman of the Conference Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said they had 62 societies in all, of which 52 were credit societies, 6 housing societies, 3 co-operative stores and 1 industrial society. Mr. Warty said:—Of these 62 societies, 10 are classed as A Societies, 33 as B, 8 as C and 11 as D. Some of you might think that the fact that only 10 out of 62 societies are in the A class, is in itself not very creditable to the Co-operative movement in the Girgaum District. But what many have yet to recognise is that the actual state is even worse than is disclosed by the said classification. I have known societies both in Bombay and in the mofussil which were being classed as A and yet which afterwards disclosed considerable mismanagement and even fraud during the very period in which they were classed as A. I, therefore, hesitate to accept the gennineness of the classification of certain societies as A, and I am fortified in my hesitation by a recent circular which the Registrar of Co-operative Societies addressed to his auditors warning them against classifying societies as A without a carefnl and close examination of them. I should think that at least half the number of societies now classified as A do not deserve to be classified as such, and if that proportion applies to Girgaum, the societies which are genuinely A should not count more than 5.

CONSOLIDATION—THE REAL NEED.

Continuing he said:—The co-operative movement has undoubtedly reached a stage to-day when the real need of the hour is consolidation and not extension. This is happily recognised both in official and non-official circles. The Girgaum Co-operative Institute desires to play an effective part in this consolidation movement in future. Though started more than two years ago (August 1925), the Girgaum Institute has no appreciable work to its credit. We neither wish to explain nor to justify. We frankly and honestly state it as a fact. But we desire to make up for our past negligence by brisk work in the future.

In all our endeavours to improve the state of affairs in the Institute, we count upon your full support, the support from the Provincial Institute and the support from the Co-operative Department. From you, we expect active sympathy, advice and co-operation, and regular assistance in the collection of subscriptions; from the Provincial Institute we would ask for an additional Propaganda Officer, for the Division and so far as the Department is concerned, it is but fair to expect that its auditors should be able to induce many more societies to become our members.

Before closing my speech, let me congratulate this Conference on its good fortune in having been able to secure my esteemed friend, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, to preside on this occasion. He is a gentleman whose very business, it would seem, is to look at all questions from the broad, national point of view, and for that very reason his guidance should prove particularly helpful to us in lifting certain co-operative activities out of the narrow rut and parochial surroundings into which they have drifted.

On the proposal of Mr. V. G. Dalvi, seconded by Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. S. A. Brelvi was voted to the chair.

Messages of sympathy with the object of the Conference from the Hon. Mr. Hotson and Mr. S. S. Talmaki and others were read.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The President, who was received with cheers, said in the course of his speech:—

I am interested in the co-operative movement both as a Nationalist and as one who desires a new social order based on justice and equal opportunity for all. However, immense though are the potentialitiest of the movement for national re-construction, co-operation is, perhaps, the least known of the great movements of the world and it is most unfortunate that the bulk of our nationalist leaders have failed to realise its importance and have neglected its purpose and possibilities too much. This neglect is the more deplorable in view of the fact that there is no movement which is so capable of reaching and embracing those whom we educated classes in our intellectual arrogance comprehensively describe as the "masses" and through whose help and co-operation alone can national emancipation be brought about.

PLEA FOR ORGANISED PROPAGANDA.

Presiding over the first Co-operative Conference held some time ago, my friend Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta, to whom mainly I owe my interest in co-operation, said that the necessity for advertising the movement no longer existed. I demur to that view because I think there has not been enough of organised propaganda on behalf of the movement. Men like Mr. Vaikunth who are in the movement probably do not realise the extent of the general ignorance that prevails on the subject.

As one connected with the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute since its inception, I feel thankful and gratified to find these Conferences being organised by it and propaganda carried on under its auspices instead of the work being done by the Co-operative Department as was the vogue till ten years ago. If Government undertook the work we would have sorry exhibitions such as the reception manufactured by the Co-operative Department in the Punjab for the "enlightenment" of the Simon Commission.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

If Co-operation is to fulfil its purpose by playing an important part in national regeneration, the movement cannot afford to remain detached from the main stream of national life. At present there is a feeling among the people—and it is not confined to Bombay—that Co-operation is a branch of a Government Department and not, as in the West, a genuine popular movement, based on popular enthusiasm, self-reliant and self-controlled. The establishment of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute and the extension of its activities have done much to remove the misapprehension. But the feeling is bound to persist so long as the centralization of powers in the Registrar remains. It is, indeed, a matter for regret that when the law was amended three years ago and legislation provincialised, the Council missed an excellent opportunity of curtailing the powers of the Registrar and reducing his all-pervading influence which together prevent the healthy growth of the movement. There are Co-operators who are gratified at the statutory recognition granted to the Institute but all that this recognition means is that the name of the Institute appears twice in respect of minor matters like sanctioning of contributions for charitable purposes out of profits and disposal of surplus assets. If Officers of the Institute wish even to inspect societies there is no statutory recognition of their authority to do so. The Registrar's voice is final, subject, of course, to the illusory appeal to Government in matters like registration, amendment of bye-laws, control of outside borrowings, dissolution and disposal of disputes.

"SPOON-FEEDING" MUST CEASE.

In a Council, constituted as the Bombay Legislative Council is to-day, it would be too much to hope for any radical alteration of the Co-operative Law. But there is no reason why the Institute should not examine its provisions more critieally and educate public opinion in regard to the changes called for in the law in the direction of delegation of power to non-official agencies within the movement. It is contended that such delegation can only be to bodies which are purely co-operative, I, for one, would urge the Institute to convert itself into a Provincial Federation. I am sure it will not mean any large withdrawal of valuable workers; for most of them are connected with some Co-operative Society or other. And even if it does, the difficulty can be surmounted by providing sufficient safeguards in the constitution against undue domination in the work of the Institute of individual members unconnected with co-operative societies. It is only some such move that will take us on to the road to a true Co-operative Commonwealth. The Co-operative Department has done valuable work in the past and is striving, according to its lights, to do the best it can, but the time has come when in the interest of the healthy development of the movement the "spoon-feeding" by it must cease; for the control it exercises is, in its nature, arbitrary and autocratic and not democratic and, therefore, not truly co-operative.

It is a misfortune that societies of those whom Hindu Society, in its criminal folly regards as "Untouchables", started some years ago by the Debt Redemption Committee and supervised by members of the Servants of India Society have been, with a few exceptions, a failure. The reason for the failure of these societies, in my opinion, is the utter and amazing indifference, if not hostility, of the Municipal authorities and their selfish fear that any attempt at organisation for common economic ends may lead to dissatisfaction resulting in strikes and may also bring about damaging exposure, such as that made by Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, of the ways of the Health Department.

CORPORATION'S ANTIQUATED VIEWS.

The Bombay Municipality, indeed, holds antiquated views on this subject quite out-of-keeping with its motto. There are numerous municipalities all over the country, in Bombay, Madras and other Presidencies, which have helped and fostered co-operative organisations for their employees and I do hope some member of the Corporation will interest himself in the work of securing economic relief for its devoted servants, through co-operative organisations.

There is another direction in which the Bombay Municipality is sadly behind the times. Under its Swarajist administration the Calcutta Municipality—like smaller municipalities in other centres—has recognised the, Calcutta Co-operative Milk Union and the Societies affiliated to it and has granted both a loan free of interest and a subsidy to enable the union to increase the supply of pure milk and to establish a factory and central depot, equipped on modern lines. With our Municipal administration dominated by bureaucrats and capitalists no such thought of organising the city's milk-supply on co-operative lines appears to have appealed to the Municipality. But it is to be hoped that the pressure of public opinion and propaganda by co-operators will bring about a change in the outlook.

Even in regard to housing, the sympathies of the Municipality have never been great and to the credit of the old Improvement Trust it must be acknowledged that it was more alive over ten years ago to the potentialities of co-operative housing for the middle classes than the Municipality is even to-day.

COMMUNAL SOCIETIES.

Now I turn to a feature of co-operation in this city which causes no little pain and anxiety to all those nterested in the future of the movement and our nation life. I refer, of course to communal societies. It is a most saddening thought that almost all the housing societies affiliated to the Girgaum Institute, six in number, are communal societies and that of the remaining 56 societies as many as 26 are communal, Much, therefore, of what I have to say on this subject will, perhaps, give offence to many members this conference representing as it does so many communal societies. But I would be guilty of a grave abuse of your generous hospitality if I did not express my honest views on the subject. I do not underestimate the good that commercial spirit, rightly directed, can do in many sphere of life. But the good that it can do is strictly limited while there is no limit to the harm t invariably does when

(Continued on page 9.)

PUNJAB VAIDYAS IN CONFERENCE

PLACE OF AYURVED IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

MISS MAYO'S ALLEGATIONS REFUTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, March 23

The first session of the Provincial Vaidya Conference had its first sitting. Dr. Narang in welcoming the Vaidya delegates from the different parts of the province dwelt at some length on the unique place of Ayurveda as an ancient science medicine. He refuted the false allegations made by Miss Mayo in her condemned book about Ayurveda and went on to show how the Ayurvedic system was best suited to the needs of the Indian people, and touched on the subject from the economic point of view.

The Presidential address was a valuable document which made out a convincing case about the efficacy the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Vaidya Ratna Pt. Ramprasad traced its origin to the Vedas and threw light on the superiority of the Ayurvedic system over the Western allopath and concluded by a stirring appeal to the delegates to take up the cause of the Ayurved in right earnest. He attributed the wrong estimate of the value of the Ayurvedic system to the dearth of the right sort of persons who might appreciate the system and represent it to the Government and the English speaking people. The session was a great success.

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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND NATIONAL WORKERS.

(Continued from page 8.)

It is related to activities such as education, journalism and politics which, by their very nature, should be above all sectional considerations. The evils that denominational educational institutions and communal newspapers and political organisations have wrought are notorious. Let us not add to them another by prostituting for narrow sectional ends, a great movement whose object is to secure the organic unity of society. It is a great pity that the bulk of the housing societies in this city as elsewhere in the Presidency came to be started on communal lines. It is not surprising that some of them have come to breaking point owing to communal squables. If there was some excuse for utilising the communal link for co-operaton in housing, there never has been any justification for having in our midst in this cosmopolitan city Credit Societies and Urban Banks catering for the needs of castes and sub-castes. Though these may, to all appearances, be doing well, they can never carry the movement forward based as they are on idea which is a negation of the fundamental principles of co-operation. It is unpleasant to say so but I have often felt that the communal societies have been the bane of co-operation in this city and the chief blame for this must attach to the Co-operative Department which did a great national disservice by starting and encouraging such societies. These communal societies have deprived us of a good people's bank which would have as its adherents the best elements in the Co-operative world in this city. As their vision is circumscribed and narrow and as, therefore, the nature of their business is restricted, the formation of a central bank for the city—a matter which received the attention of Co-operators in Bombay at the first City Conference he so far backs as in the year 1916—has been indefinitely put off. I trust the project will be revived by the Girgaum Institute. A banking union operates for this purpose in Parel, but it can be absorbed in the new organisation which could function as a full-fledged central bank aided and supported by the Provincial Bank.

IDEAL OF CO-OPERATION.

Girgaum does not comprise a very large working class area, but problems of workers' Co-operation still demand your attention. I hope those engaged in the organisation of Labour will lose no opportunity of studying the allied movement of Co-operation. The ideal of the Trade Union Movement all the world over is to secure the control of production, exchange and distribution. The Co-operative movement is hastening the realisation of this ideal in a manner little dreamt of even by the socialists. The British Labour Movement would not have been the force that it is to-day had it not been for the consolidation of its economic gains through the great consumer's co-operative movement of that country. And there are Socialists who feel that the Labour Movement has not yet fully realised what co-operation can do to construct the Socialists state of their dreams. Our conditions are so different, the incubus of debt so heavy and poverty so wide-spread and apalling that it would be fruitless for us to copy the identical methods followed in the West. But economic emancipation is possible after years of strenuous labour is what the history of working class and co-operative movements all the world over teaches us and I would urge that profiting by the example of British Trade Unionist in our programme of labour organisation a prominent place should be accorded to co-operation for purposes of thrift, insurance, credit, housing and distribution.

REVIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The co-operative movement helps the men and women of small means. It stands, for quality as against mere quantity. These are the two elements that are essential for an enduring revival of the arts and crafts we have only recently ceased to employ in our daily life and surroundings. Girgaum claims to be the centre of the intellectual life of the city. It is in Girgaum that we find the manifold objects of imported ugliness assuming their dominance. It is in Girgaum that the young men and particularly young women can by co-operative production and marketing re-introduce in the homes of moderate means the ancient art and crafts now languishing for lack of systematic and adequate encouragement. The simple but artistic designs in furniture, utensils, baskets, costume and embroideries in book production and illustration, in mats and carpets, in curtains and screens, in "torans" and picture frames, in bed sheets and cushions or pillow-covers may be re-introduced in our homes with a little determination and systematic and intelligent co-operative effort. The inherited artistic instincts ought to find employment and use. They constitute our national wealth and a field where we still continue, with small outlay, to command not only international market but also international appreciation. It would be a crime if the Nations's wealth were thoughtlessly neglected or wasted. Friends, I have endeavoured to emphasise that co-operation is a national movement. No national movement can flourish and justify its name if it does not inspire and secure the devoted service of the youths and women of the country. There are many problems which face co-operators, but, in my opinion, there are few of such great urgency as that of affording the youths and women of our country the largest opportunities of serving it through the co-operative movement. I trust it will be the privilege of the Girgaum Institute to give a lead to the city and the Presidency by solving this problem."

On the motion of Mr. V. K. Joshi seconded by Mr. G. B. Trivedi and supported by Mr. N. Menon the following resolution was passed:

This Conference is of considered opinion that the Co-operative movement in this Presidency has now reached a stage, when it is necessary to take stock of the situation and earnestly requests Government to appoint in consultation with the Provincial Co-operative Institute a representative Committee to carry on a detailed enquiry into the progress and working of the movement with a view to ascertain how far it has fallen short of expectations, and in what direction it has gone wrong and to suggest suitable measures to remedy the defects.

Mr. A. C. Desai moved the following resolution:—

This Conference earnestly requests the Bombay Municipal Corporation and other Public Bodies in this City to make annual grants to the Institute for the purpose of Co-operative propaganda, and also desires their active assistance in the recovery of the arrears of instalments due from the members of the societies in Bombay in their employ.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. R. Ranjit and supported by Mr. V. M. Vagal and was declared carried. Mr. V' G. Dalvi and Mr. P. S. Gham seconded and Mr. R. Mule supported the following resolution which was declared carried:—

In view of the fact that some Co-operative stores had failed in the past and of the slow, progress of the consumer's societies in Bombay City, this Conference appoints the following Committee to study, the working of the consumers' stores, including those that have failed, and to make recommendations as to the lines on which further efforts for the expansion of the consumers' movement should be made. This Conference also requests the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the various Co-operative Stores in Bombay to place at the disposal of the Committee necessary documents and materials as would prove helpful in their investigations. The Committee is empowered to co-opt other members.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law.
2. Mr. K. N. R. Ranina.
3. Mr. R. G. Thakore.
4. A. C. Desai, L. Ag., M.A. (Wis.) Asst. Regr. C. S. Bombay.
5. A. R. Ranjit.
6. Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A.
7. Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
8. Mr. V. P. Nagpurkar.
9. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B.A.

On the motion of Mr. S. N. Relekar, seconded by Mr. Mulay and supported by Mr. S. B. Mulay the following resolution was passed by a majority:—

This Conference is of opinion that to facilitate the working of the Central Societies of Bombay City and suburbs a Central Bank should be organised and requests the Bombay Central Institute and the co-operative Department to take the necessary step in that behalf.

Mr. G. M. S. Rane moved the following resolution:—

This Conference is of opinion that two of the greatest obstacles which stand in the way of the very working and progress of Co-operative societies in this City of Bombay are the drinking of liquor, and race-course gambling. It, therefore, strongly urges Government to take effective steps to remove these two temptations entirely from the path of the poor people, and as a first step thereto, to order that all liquor shops be closed at 6 p.m. (S.T.) every day and that shops in the mill locality be closed altogether and also to order that on Sundays and mill holidays shops in other localities also be closed.

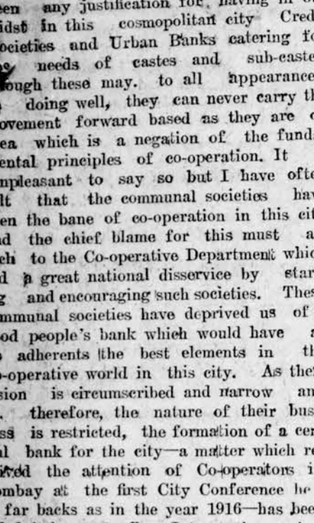
The resolution was seconded by Mr. V.M. Kande and supported by Mr. Varadker and declared carried.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Hendre, seconded by Mr. Koparde and supported by Mr. Mulay was then passed:

This Conference recommends that a clause be inserted in the Rules and Bylaws of the various Co-operative Societies to the effect that if it be found to the satisfaction of the managing committee of the Society that a member is habitually addicted to drinking or gambling the committee be empowered to refuse to grant any loan, to him from the funds of the Society.

The president, in his concluding remarks, hoped that having passed several useful resolutions the organisers of the Conference would see that they were carried into effect and would thus justify the claim sometime made that "what Girgaum thinks and acts to-day the rest of Bombay will think and act to-morrow."

A hearty vote of thanks to the president then terminated the proceedings.



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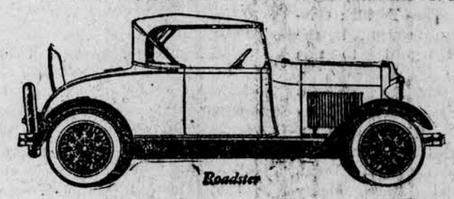
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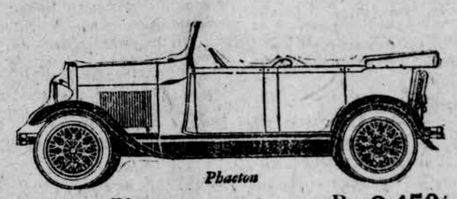
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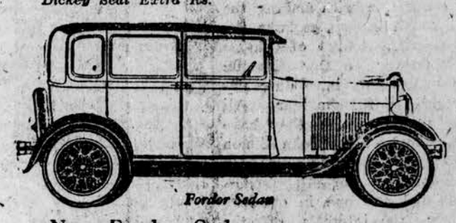
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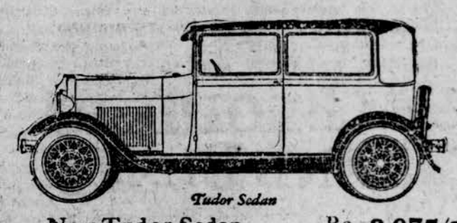
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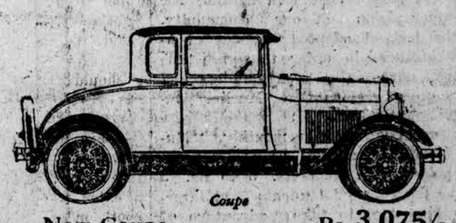
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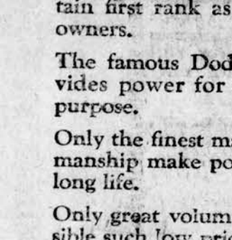

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

KEMAL PASHA'S MEMORABLE SPEEHC

"Al-Ittehad" (Cairo) states that Shaikh Nashat Bey has been sent to Turkey as Iraq's representative. He is the first Minister to be appointed to represent Iraq at Angora. Formerly the Shaikh was an officer in the Turkish Army.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ittehad" learns that the printing of the famous 'Khutba' by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha will shortly be completed and the copies will then be available for sale. The first edition has run into 1,00,000 copies. The income derived from the sale will be wholly placed at the disposal of the Air Department.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Hazrat" (Beirut) understands that the Hedjaz Government has issued instructions to the effect that new converts to Islam can enter the country only on producing genuine certificates of their change of religion. The Palestine Government has now notified that new converts to Islam should not proceed to visit the holy places of Islam without first securing the necessary permission from the Hedjaz Government.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ahram" (Cairo) writes:—The Turkish Government has issued orders for the expulsion of 50 Russians from the Turkish territory. The Turkish Government has previously consulted the Soviet Government in regard to this matter.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ahram" states that the Goverument of Poland has decided to establish its Consulate in Egypt.—("Hamdard.")

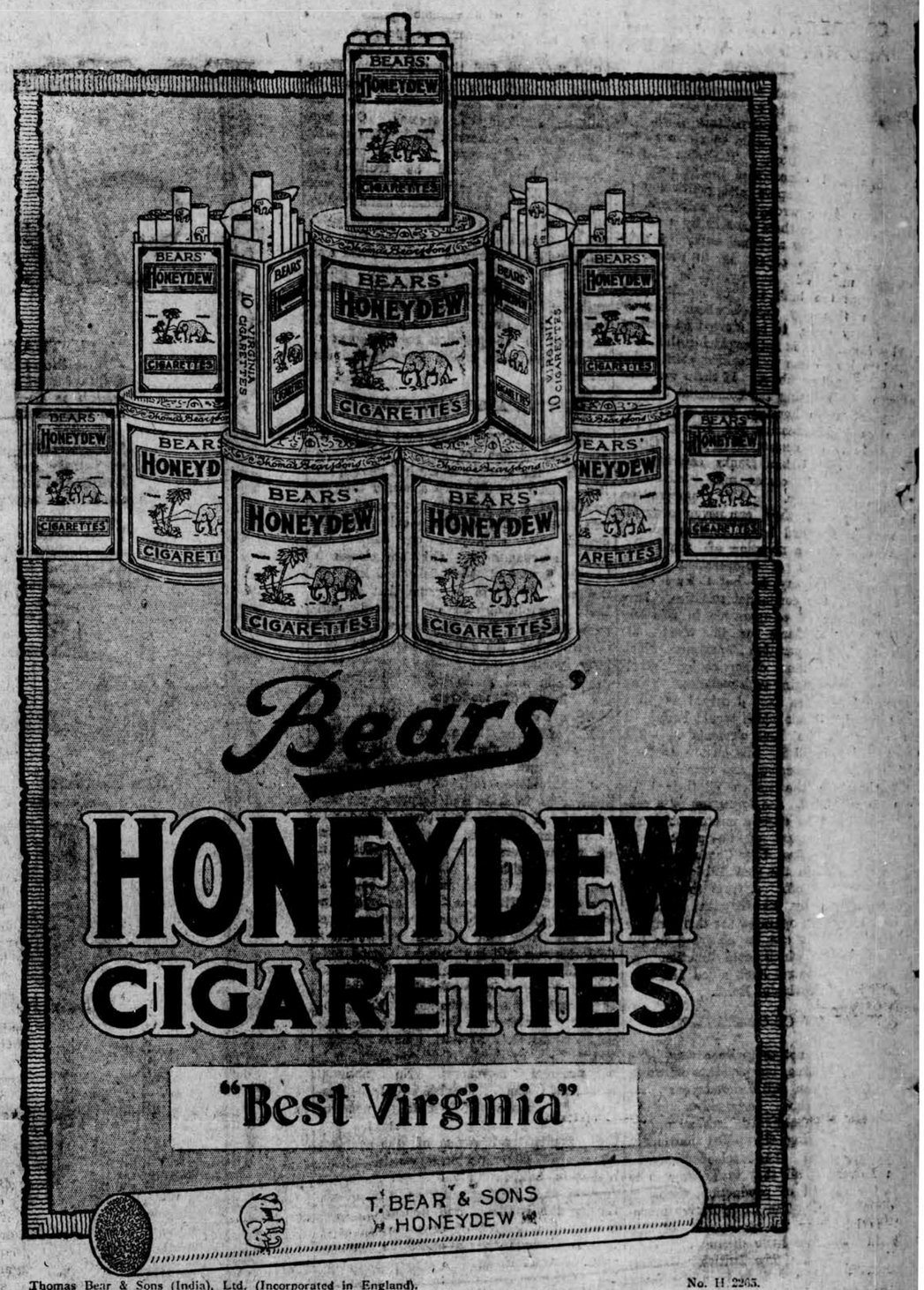
Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj and Mr. G. D. Birla visited the Jamea Milliya, Delhi, on the 12th instant and were highly satisfied with it.—("Hamdard.")

"Whatever some of our co-religionists are doing in connection with making the Simon Commission a success, is from the religious view-point a source of shame for us all. Whatever a few Muslim members of the Assembly have done under the leadership of Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and the way in which they have visited the threshold of Sir John Simon with the object of begging, are acts which have humiliated hte Mussalmans. We are not behind any one in our love for safeguarding the interests of the Mussalmans and, praise be to God, we have never lagged behind in fighting for the proper rights of our community. But the method adopted by our misguided brothers in order to secure this end, is in our opinion wrong, useless and highly prejudicial to the Muslim interests."—("Al-Jamiat.")

The well-known Urdu monthly, "Humayun" of Lahore, has reduced its annual subscription from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 for the benefits of students at large. Those who want to take advantage of the offer, should send in their subscriptions before the 30th instant.—("Humayun.")

Maulana Muhammad Ali writes in "Hamdard":—"If the Indians cannot agree to the boycott of foreign cloth, then how can we be free? If the Hindus and the Mussalmans cannot learn to be just and tolerant with each other then there is no remedy but to give an enthusiastic reception to the Simon Commission, to bow our heads before it and to make a confession to the effect that we are slaves, that we deserve the same sort of Government which was established by Dyer and O'Dwyer and that we shall feel grateful if a better and less tyrannical Government is established in this country. But if it is a source of shame for us to go before the Simon Commission then surely it is the height of foolishness on our part to continue the communal quarrels. The Conference which began its sittings on the 12th February, is the Simon Commission or the Round Table Conference of the Indians themselves. Its success alone can put an end to the Simon Commission; but if, God forbid, its efforts are not crowned with success, then the only remedy left to us will be to prostrate before the Simon Commission. Should we, then, not try to save ourselves from that evil day?"

Zabysco has announced that he will come again to India to try his luck with Gama. He believes that he is not inferior to Gama in point of strength, and insists that he should be given one more opportunity.—("Bande Mataram.")



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MURAL DECORATIONS AT DELHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India" dated the 12th March, 1928, appeared articles under the headings "Decorations at Delhi" and "Delhi Paintings", in which the special correspondent stated that, "out of twenty-four artists from all parts of India.....the Committee appointed by the Government of India have accepted the work offered by only seven of these exhibitors." This is not true. What actually happened was, that only seven artists were able to submit a complete set of sketches for the space allotted to them within the small specified time (i.e., 1st March), while the Committee has decided to grant more time to the other artists who were not able to submit complete sets. These seven artists could send in their sketches in full, because the space area chosen by such of them were only of moderate dimensions—the area for Mr. Dhurandhar being the largest amongst them with about 1,300 square feet. Again it is Mr. Dhurandhar who has chosen to decorate the Law Member's room and not Mr. Fernandez as the special correspondent has completely erred.

Other renowned artists such as Messrs. S. Ukil Brothers, P. K. Chatterjee, Lalkaka and others found it rather impossible to complete the work, they proposed to execute, within the short time as the area for them were each more than double the space area of even Mr. Dhurandhar's—with more than 3,000 square feet each. In view of these facts it would be apparent that the statement made by the special correspondent, is likely to create a very wrong impression of the real facts. It seems too early to speak anything about the successes so far made as the full selection will be made by the end of October when the Committee meets again. The element artists mentioned above (with much larger spaces) have now been given, thanks to Sir John Marshall and Mr. Lall, ample time to complete their sets and until then it is really absurd to pass any remarks as to the success of any particular School of Art. I understand, that such reputed artists as Messrs. Nandalal Bose, D. P. Roy Choudhury and Mukul Dey are also taking part in the decorations and then it will probably be difficult for the Bombay artists to "scoop and pool." No real art critic of Indian Art can ever be divided in opinion as to the great abilities of Nandalal, Saroda Ukil, Mukul Dey, Debi Roy Chaudhury and Promode Chatterji. From what one, with some experience of Indian Art, can judge from the exhibits, it may be said that with the exception of a few (of Mr. Dharandhar's and of some students of the J. J. School of Art) all the sketches are foreign to India in their treatment (in composition and drapery) though the underlying idea and spirit is Indian and praiseworthy. The real Indian Art in spirit and treatment will be seen in the few sketches, yet incomplete, of Ukil Brothers, whose work stand in solitary grandeur as compared to the others. And when the other artists from Bengal, named above, will join hands, it will surely be a splendid exhibition of the real Indian Art, of which the Department concerned of the Government of India may justly be proud.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIAN ART."

Delhi, March 17.

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THE BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSION

(Continued from page 6.)

responsible Indian leaders of almost every political party have joined in resenting the appointment of such a Commission? Is is sheer love of opposition, or childish perversity, or groundless misapprehension or lack of political sagacity—one or more of which charges have been glibly made against Indian leaders by many individuals and newspapers in England and in India—is it sheer perversity that is at the bottom of "vocal" India's refusal to co-operate with the Commission?

THE ACT OF 1919.

Such charges indeed arise from a deplorable perversity of mind that will unscrupulously distort the entire story of India's political struggle, during the past eight or ten years in particular. Such mentality in Tory die-hards or irresponsible Anglo-Indian journalists is perhaps inevitable. But can any responsible statesman, can the Secretary or Under-Secretary of State for India, or the Chairman of the Statutory Commission, with any self-respect, ignore the resolutions of the Indian National Congress, or the true causes that led to the various Indian Councils Acts? Can he ignore the Minto-Morley reforms, or the Montford report which led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919, or indeed the fortunes of that Act since 1920? The fact is---and Government themselves cannot deny it---that the Act of 1919 did not evoke any great enthusiasm in India, if not among all, even among any important sections of Indian politicians for any length of time.

ROOT OBJECTION.

The Indian National Congress representing the views of the largest section of educated Indians at its Amritsar session of December 1919, declared that the Act was disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory; and in 1920 after the failure of British justice to deal with the officials responsible for the Amritsar massacre and other Punjab atrocities, Congressmen as a body declined to work the reformed constitution introduced by the Act of 1919. Objection was taken from the beginning most strongly to the preamble of that Act which declares the British Parliament to be the sole judge of India's political destinies from time to time, and which the Britisher considers "sacrosanct." In 1923 Congressmen went to the polls with the declared object of non-co-operating from within the legislatures; they were returned in large numbers in most provinces and in two their obstruction rendered Dyarchy unworkable. Meanwhile even the moderates and other co-operators after their first practical experiences of the workings of the new constitution began loudly to complain that the Act of 1919 transferred no real powers to the people's representatives as against the irresponsible Executive.. The Reforms Enquiry Committee of 1924 practically came to the same conclusion, although the reports of the official majority of five, and the non-official minority o four differ as to the extent and manner in which remedies were immediately needed. The Government of Lord Reading would make no response even to the demands of the moderates. This hardened Indian opinion and in September 1925, the Indian Legislative Assembly by an overwhelming majority, by the votes practically of all elected members, carried a Resolution demanding a Round Table Conference of British and Indian Representatives to settle the lines on which, subject to transitory powers in the Executive, Responsible Government should be introduced into India at an early date.

LORD OLIVIER'S PROPOSAL.

We have it now from Lord Olivier that when he was Secretary of State for India, that is in 1924, he made a very similar proposal, namely, for appointing "a representative delegation of British politicians of standing—six or seven—to meet a delegation of similar calibre appointed by the Central Legislature of India to confer on these matters and see whether they could not come to an agreement." Lord Reading did not agree to Lord Olivier's proposal in 1924; he was equally opposed to the Round Table Conference proposed in 1925; and indeed with a Conservative Secretary of State he found it easy to consign the Assemly's demand to the waste paper basket. Earl Winterton knew all this only too well; and therefore, would not, though repeatedly challenged in the House of Commons, on the 25th of November 1927, in the course of the debate on the appointment of the Statutory Commission, produce the Assembly resolutions of 1924 and of 1925 demanding a Round Table Conference for settling the lines on which responsible Government should be introduced in India; he deliberately misrepresented these resolutions as being demands for the immediate appointment of a Statutory Commission.

(To be continued.)

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ceptable to all political parties in India. The Khaddarites do not wish to use British cloth. The Swadeshists would also exclude it. The political boycotter of Britain would also subscribe to it without confining himself to mere Swadeshi or Khaddar. Boycott of British cloth will suit the purse and taste of a far larger number of Indians than either Swadeshi or Khaddar. The larger the number of people that accept the movement, the greater would be its results, both political and economic, with the minimum sacrifice involved.

CORRECT PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Will all parties join? That is the question. Will the leaders be active? Will they give the lead? Will they rise to the occasion and avail themselves of the opportunity? Will the rumours come true? The Bombay Council is over, the Assembly members are returning, the Colleges and

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day is your birthday, your career is destined to be like that of poor India—that is one full of vicissitudes. After the glorious Ram Raj, will follow long periods of good, bad and indifferent rules,—foreign invaders of the same pigment as that possessed by its teeming population, and, lastly—and let us sincerely hope, last of all—foreign traders (of "shoodh" white pigment—who kindly shed their lustre in the benighted country as trading guests and preferred to stay—so good of 'em indeed!—as hosts, say, masters. Your family also will be graced by such pigmented and unpigmented guests (mostly of the opposite sex) who will be your master; and you will be slave in your own home. You will travel in many strange lands, and as a result, of course, your mental horizon will strangely broaden, and colour, caste or creed distinction will vanish from your pate. A "Khoobsoroat Bala" of the enchanting West will be your supreme lot! All will go on, well—first, at gallop, then, at trot pace; but, eventually, hobbling is inevitable. Both will go their own special way, clandestinely. Ha, if she only knew (not the hair-raising film show of "If she only knew" of Mr. P. J. Murzban certified by H. E. the Governor, and shewn at the "bachehka hafta" (Baby Week) lately)—how you pass your days and nights, and, conversely, also, if you only knew how she—well, a word to the wise is more than the whole chapter to a fool! You are good-hearted, and your kind nature melts at the very sight of misery wherever you see; but that good point is more than counterbalanced by your heart literally melting at the sight of shining, jingling dancing beauties, resulting in the tragedy stated above. If you conquer this weakest point of yours, you will be like William the Conqueror of your noble family. Your forefathers have made a good name in honesty and steadfastness. Yours is the golden opportunity to enhance its value, or, at least keep its 'status quo,' or, go to the road to ruin! A hard job is yours indeed to spurn the tempting hand of Hell.

the Courts are closing for the summer vacation, and the Examinations will soon be over. Will all concerned join hands and make a nation-wide boycott successful? The general elections are approaching in England. The Simon Seven will take back their gift and message from the Indian people. This is the correct psychological moment when action is urgent. One can earnestly hope that the leaders will rise to the occasion and repeat the enthusiasm and the scenes of the Chowpatty meeting on the day of the arrival of the Simon Seven who will be leaving the shores of India on Saturday the 31st instant.

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TRUTH ABOUT "SUPERIOR PERSON"

A QUALIFIED SUCCESS

LORD RIDDELL ON LATE LORD CURZON

In the following article contributed to "John O' London's Weekly", Lord Riddell reviews Lord Ronaldshay's new book on Lord Curzon.

Lord Curzon, was spacious, so I suppose that a spacious three-volume biography was deemed necessary to set forth his manifold activities. As yet we have only Vol. I. (318 pages*). The author is Lord Ronaldshay. His description of Lord Curzon's early life is fascinating and the estimate of his character illuminating and entirely free from biographical butter. I confess, however, that I found a good many of the said pages dull reading. They could not well be otherwise, dealing as they do with past political events and matters of foreign policy as a dead mutton. It is a pity that the talented author did not, to use a piece of journalistic slang, "kill this tombstone stuff," which mars an otherwise splendid piece of work. In these hurried days people have no time for three-volume biographies, nor, as Lord Oxford remarked, is a biography the proper place for historical details unless they add to the common stock of information.

During the later years of Lord Curzon's life I had several intimate conversations with him, in the course of which he revealed his inner self with remarkable frankness. He was a most interesting psychological study, and I took the liberty of telling him so. Perhaps this explains why he spoke so freely. His estimate of his virtues and defects agreed entirely with Lord Ronaldshay's diagnosis. Before endeavouring to describe the character of this strange personality, it is necessary to say something regarding his unique attainments. Out of respect for his memory I will set them down in a form that would have appealed to him for the purposes of a summary. He was fond of a's, b's, and c's.

He possessed—

(a) A remarkable memory for large and small things.

(b) Amazing industry and energy. The range of his interests was enormous. He did well at Eton and Oxford. He was a renowned traveller of the type honoured by the Geographical and other learned societies. He had a passion for architecture, building, and the preservation of ancient monuments, both here and in India. When acting as Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office (1895-8), Viceroy of India 1898-1905), and Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1919-1924), his labours were incredible. He worked all day and far into the night, seeing visitors, making speeches, reading official papers, and with his own hand writing countless minutes and despatches. What most public men delegate to others he did himself. He alleged that he thus saved time and ensured accuracy, supporting his contention by amusing stories of official errors. For instance, on one occasion, contrary to his general practice, he dictated a vitally important despatch. When presented for signature, it read: "His Majesty's Government entertain the sanguinary hope——" I wonder, however, whether this particular error was not intentional.

VOLUMINOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

In addition to Lord Curzon's official work he found time to write books and essays, to carry on a voluminous private correspondence with all sorts of people on all sorts of subjects, to indulge in lavish hospitality, and above all to manage his business and household affairs down to the minutest detail. I remember seeing a long correspondence in his own handwriting concerning two missing candlesticks valued, I think, at some 15s. As Lord Ronaldshay says, his restless pen was his constant companion. "He appeared to derive positive satisfaction from the mere physical act of writing." On one occasion when travelling from Paris to London we had a long conversation on the aeroplane as an inspiration to poets. We reached London at about nine p.m. Next morning's post brought a four-page letter in his own handwriting continuing the discussion. He resembled a conjurer performing a trick with cannon-balls, billiard-balls, eggs, and a top-hat. By dint of constant concentrated effort he kept all his miscellaneous properties in constant motion. The marvel was increased by the fact that from youth he suffered from incurable curvature of the spine which caused constant pain and compelled him to wear a steel cage. The unceasing struggle with physical suffering coupled with overwork often resulted in a complete breakdown. His friends warned him, but he paid no heed. To quote his biographer:—

He was constitutionally incapable of living a life of ease. In health it was from constant work that he derived his zest for life; in suffering and sorrow it was in fierce and concentrated labour that he found the only effective anodyne.

(c) A keen sense of humour. He was the best after-dinner speaker I have listened to, a master of the art of good-natured banter, the life and soul of post-prandial oratory.

(d) A wide knowledge of foreign countries, literature, art, architecture, and horticulture.

(e) The gift of words spoken and written. He was a real orator. He delighted in highly-polished phrases. With him they were natural. It must be admitted, however, that he was not a convincing speaker. As Lord Ronaldshay shrewdly says:—

A mechanical perfection, while it may excite the highest admiration of the intellect is apt to leave the heart untouched. It may, indeed, have more than a merely negative effect upon the emotions. By the suggestion of superiority which it conveys it may excite feelings of active irritation.

EXTEMPORE SPEECHES.

Nevertheless, now and again he entranced his hearers with charming extempore speeches. I call to mind one made at the annual meeting of the London Library, in which he described with much sympathy and wealth of detail how the great libraries and picture galleries of the world had now become the property of the people and available for the use and pleasure of all mankind. I asked him whether he had prepared this speech, and what suggested the idea. He told me that he had been too busy to prepare anything and that the subject had suggested itself as he was driving to the meeting.

His writings displayed the same defects as his prepared orations. They were too ornate. A writer capable of describing street life in Peking as "a phantasmagoria of excruciating incident, too bewildering to grasp, too aggressive to acquiesce in too absorbing to escape" had to be on his guard. He loved to string words together, and was apt to imagine that clever phrases settled awkward facts. As a descriptive writer he had great gifts, but even his descriptive work bore the trace of artificiality. A passage extracted by Lord Ronaldshay from one of Curzon's voluminous travel diaries is a good example:—

Some of these sunsets on the placid bosom of the Indian Ocean are sights to be remembered. On this occasion the wonder of it did not arise until the fiery ball had already vanished, staining, as it sank, the league-long galleries of the West. Then, as each minute slipped by, some new tint appeared upon that glorious sky-palette which shone with unknown and indescribable colour Above the remotest sea-line, momentarily deepening from azure to turquoise, and from torquoise to sapphire and from sapphire to indigo, hung a curtain of saffron that from being pale primrose soon grew yellow as a crocus. Above this the great bulk of clouds were rolled together as though they had been mustered in squadrons and drilled in platoons to do honour to some parting commander. Stately and solid were their ranks, rich and gleaming the panoply, and the upper edges thereof were broken like a storm of pennons fluttering in a cavalry charge. But the glory did not cease here. For high above their heaads floated a whirlwind of colour like silken banners streaming in the sky; folds of crimson and purple and orange and gold superbly shining upon a background of optline blue and ever fading, ever dying green. Too soon the procession had passed and the pageant was no more.

(f) In early life a handsome person, and at all times a dignified one.

(g) A pleasant voice and gracious if somewhat pompous manner.

(h) During the latter half of his life, ample means.

(i) Aristocratic traditions and influence.

(j) Courage and great ambition.

QUALIFIED SUCCESS.

Why was a man with such advantages only a quaified success? The chief reason was that he was an egotist. I do not refer to his vanity. He was undoubtedly vain. Most public men are, but they conceal it. He did not. To the end of his days in this respect he resembled a clever youth with a very good opinion of himself and an irritating air of condescension. He assured me, however, with a good deal of pathos, that his reputation for vanity was unjustified, and that his didactic manner was assumed to hide his real feelings. He said that the effect was intensified by a rigid demeanous due to his steel corset and that he had been haunted and misrepresented throughout his career by Spring Rich's well-known rhyme:—

My name is George Nathaniel Curzon,
I am a most superior person;
My cheek is pink, my hair is sleek,
I dine at Blenheim once a week.

He added:—

I am not superior. I am not vain. I am not arrogant. I am miserable.

He expresses similar sentiments in two private notes written in 1910 and 1895, quoted by Lord Ronaldshay:—

I have, and always have had, (no) opinion of my abilities and accomplishments—such as they are. I am never in the society of able men without recognizing their intellectual superiority. I have no opinion at all of what are sometimes alleged to be my powers of speech. When I "carry away" a big meeting, no one is more astonished than myself. . . . To say that I have a high estimate of myself, makes me, who know the reality, smile.

Who knows what an effort and often a pain to me is public appearance of any kind? I am supposed to seek the footlights. Little do they know what a business it is to get me on to the stage! How many of them, I wonder, have any idea of the long hours spent in bed, of the aching back, of the incessant nerve pain in the leg, of the fearful steel cage in which I have to be encased when I undergo any strain in which standing up is involved? They think me strong and arrogant and self-sufficient. Little do they reck that it is an invalid addressing them, who has only been driven to the duty because it is a duty, who has to be mechanically supported in order to stand upright for an hour, and who probably goes back to his bed to writhe in agony as an expiation for his foolishness.

Whether his opinions concerning his character were an elaborate piece of self-deception it is impossible to say, but they are not inconsistent with my statement that he was an egotist, by which I mean one who thinks too much about himself. It is a sort of "phobia" that causes the sufferer to be hypersensitive, the visible symptoms being self-pity, self-depreciation, hauteur, aloofness, arrogance, jealousy, vanity, self-consciousness, and intolerance of criticism. Lord Curzon was certainly hypersensitive to the last degree, a condition largely due to the state of his health. His difficulties were enhanced by the fact that he lacked the rough simplicity which characterizes the ordinary Englishman or Scotsman (see Dr. Middleton's observations in Meredith's "Egoist"). He was too tenuous.

IDEAL IN LIFE.

It is not surprising that this industrious slave was dragooned in boyhood by an over-zealous schoolmistress and schoolmaster. That also contributed to make him what he was. Amongst other achievements, in succession he became the husband of two famous beauties, one of whom survived him. He died in 1925, aged sixty-six. He will go down to the history as a great public servant and a great patriot. His aims were never ignoble, and with all his ambition he was never a self-seeker. His constant object was to protect and further British interests and to promote the peace of the world.

*"The Life of Lord Curzon," Vol. I. (Benn. 25s.)

WHEN "G.B.S." MET STRINDBERG

A TALK IN STOCKHOLM

Mr. Bernard Shaw attended a special matinee of Strindberg's "Comrades" at the Everyman Theatre and took part in a debate on Strindberg's attitude to women which followed. Incidentally he gave the following amusing description of his one meeting with Strindberg. He said:

I was in Stockholm, and being a great dramatist—the great English dramatist—I thought it was my duty to pay my respects to the great man whom I considered to be one of the great dramatists of Europe. People told me that it was not the slightest use. "He is absolutely mad; he won't see anybody; he never takes a walk except in the middle of the night when there is nobody about. He attacks all his friends with the greatest time." I said: "At any rate, that doesn't justify me in being uncivil," and accordingly I sent him a note intimating I was in Stockholm and felt I could not leave without making my presence known—a perfectly polite letter.

I got a letter in reply of enormous length, written, as well as I remember, in several languages—French, German, and English, any language except Swedish. To some extent he seemed to be what people said he was. He said in the letter:—

I am dying of a mortal disease. I never see anybody. I never go into the streets except in the dead of night. I don't know your language. What is the use of a dumb man speaking to a dumb man?

He said that an interview would be useless. I thought, at any rate, I had done my duty. Next morning a note came to say I was to go at once to see him. I went down to the Little Theatre. I asked, "What language does he speak?" I may mention that I am the worst possible linguist in the world. When I call upon a person who speaks a foreign language I have to make up their speeches beforehand and compose my reply. I was told that French was his language, so I put my little speech in French, Strindberg turned up and began speaking German. He was quite a pleasant-looking person, with the most beautiful sapphire-blue eyes I have ever seen. He was beyond expression shy. I am a shy man myself. My wife rose to the occasion and talked French to him, and after a time he came to himself, smiled, and we had an extremely pleasant talk. I told him that his plays ought to be performed not in the Little Theatre but in the Opera House. Nothing could be pleasanter or more charming, and no one could have imagined that he had been the intimate of one of those households he put on the stage.

After a time he took his watch out and became gloomy. He said in German: "At two o'clock I am going to be sick." I felt that if he meant he was going to be rich instantaneously it would imply that my conversation had caused it. I hastily took my watch out and saw that it was a quarter to one. There was no time to be lost, so my wife and I made our adieux and went away. That is my experience for Strindberg, and that is what he was like to me.

SPEECHES AFTER THE PLAY.

Mr. Shaw had remarked earlier that he had always been waiting to see an audience get up and discuss a play after the performance, and he had come with that expectation. He had been bitterly disappointed because what he had heard was some speeches by dramatic critics who had more or less repeated what they had already written, and Mr. Shaw proceeded to express himself briskly about some of their views. Strindberg, for instance, had been called "hazy." "This," said Mr. Shaw, "is as if a man comes up to you with a heavy hammer and smites you on the head. You look up feebly and say, 'I fail to gather what you mean.'" His own feeling about Strindberg was that he did the thing so extremely well that we had to take what he gave us. Referring to the criticism that all Strindberg's plays are more or less on the one theme of the hatred between men and women, Mr. Shaw said that this was perhaps because it had been felt that this was the kind of theme that was fit for England. It was perhaps a fault of selection, for Strindberg wrote a large number of plays, including some fine historical dramas which had never been performed here.

Mr. Conal O'Riordan presided at the debate and Mr. Francis Birrell, Mr. Hubert Griffith, Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, Miss Viola Tree, and others took part. One of the best remarks was made by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, who said that Strindberg "was always overshooting himself in malignity—his insight was always hate-directed."

MR. MAXTON MOUNTS THE SOAP-BOX

GLASGOW STUDENTS' CHAFF

Two Clydeside Labour M.P.'s, Mr. James Maxton and Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell, visited Glasgow University Union, where as students they were in different political camps. Many amusing incidents occurred during their talk with the students, which lasted two hours.

When Mr. James Maxton, M.P., rose to speak two undergraduates advanced from the back of the hall and placed a wooden soap-box on the platform. In response to howling Mr. Maxton mounted the box with the remark that it was a great privilege for a soap-box street-corner agitator to be allowed to address all that was best in the intellectual life of Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

Speaking of the days at the University when Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell was a Liberal and he was a Conservative, he said: "We have both come out of the respective hells in which perhaps most of you are, and it was a proud day in my life when I dropped the Liberal president into the cellar of a shop near the University. I regretted at the time that he landed on his feet and not on his head. That was my one great service to Conservatism. (Laughter).

Mr. Mitchell spoke of a Glasgow election candidate who wrote across his address that he was opposed to Socialism in all its forms. "This man," said Mr. Mitchell, "got up in the morning and switched on Socialist electric light, went for a bath and turned on Socialist water, sat down to his ham and egg. (A Voice: Socialist ham and rotten eggs!) The ham came in at a Socialist wharf and was sold in a Socialist market and killed in a Socialist slaughter-house. It was cooked on Socialist gas." (Great uproar and laughter). He then read his letters which came through a Socialist post, and went into the street to board a Socialist tram or 'bus to get to his office, where he rung up his wife on a Socialist telephone. (A Voice: No, he 'phones somebody else's wife.) Yet that man said he was opposed to Socialism in all its forms. The man who told Glasgow that he was opposed to every form of Socialism was declaring himself opposed to every development in the past half-century that had made his life worth while.

AT QUESTION-TIME.

At question-time the matter of Mr. Maxton's hair cropped up. A student asked Mr. Mitchell, who had spoken of Socialist gas, tramcars, etc., to tell them about the efficacy of Socialist barbers.

Mr. Maxton, stroking his long rayed hair, intervened amidst laughter, and explained that any deterioration that might have occurred in his personal appearance during recent years was due to the fact that he had continued, out of a sense of local patriotism, to have his hair dressed in Glasgow instead of using the public barber provided in the House of Commons. (Laughter). Replying to a later question, Mr. Maxton described the tendency of deity "the big man, the Mussolinis and the Lenins," as "a lot of damned nonsense." He did not believe in the great man. He had been a humbug wherever he had been found in history.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928.

A Clive Street millionaire, who is retiring home, has been complimented upon his modesty. Though rich, he doesn't boast. That's the way with Clive Street. They don't boast of their riches, especially in income-tax forms.

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"Great Britain's part in the defence of Shanghai had been taken purely for the protection of the lives of British subjects and their property, and, incidentally, those of other Europeans." So said Lord Cushendon at Geneva. His lordship, like all Indians, disbelieves the Government of India's contention that the landing of Indian troops was for the defence of Indian residents.

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Dismounting for a moment from the high horse, Sir John Simon has paid a visit to the Hon. V. J. Patel. The "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" devotes bold type for saying that the visit was "private", though the message says nothing about the privacy of it.

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The term "private" was meant to dishearten the boycotters. I don't know; perhaps the visit was private and they played a game of dominoes, avoiding the fashionable reproach of Anglo-Indian journals that the affair had anything "political" about it. When debates are held in the Assembly, officials complain that the Opposition introduces "political" considerations, a naughty thing to do in a political chamber!

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A Marwari Sanatanist writes sarcastically about a certain prominent leader of the rival party arriving one hour late and taxing the patience of people. It is presumed that the leader thus criticised, was at that time with his relatives and friends, taking a protracted farewell.

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A high military officer, who happened to be present at the Bori Bunder scenes, sent a graphic report to the Army Headquarters as a result of which Marwaris, usually slandered as mere money-spinners, will henceforth be classed among the martial races.

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The three Parsi cyclists have been so long away from home that they are apt to have forgotten Indian politics. Well, we have been working diarchy in their absence. If that isn't clear to them, let them try a ride up Malabar Hill, with six additional bells and a dozen horns, but without pedals and chain. They will get an idea of Minister's working.

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The award of a purse of Rs. 5,000 to the Parsi cyclists is an execrably low proposition for a city like Bombay. When they thirsted, the Bedouins gave them milk, and not water. Bombay welcomed them as if cream would drop, and gives them a prize hardly worth the tyres they wore out. But then we shouldn't be mercenary; Bombay's heart (and voice) is full, and theirs is a priceless achievement!

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Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer says that Pandit Motilal, Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. T. C. Goswami should be made by the Congress to resign from the Canadian visit so happy for propaganda. Mr. Ranga Iyer came ninth in the ballot and he is not likely to object to all the first eight resigning.

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Often as I write I am at a loss for the right word, especially of the abusive type. There is a friend who in conversation manages to get on with one word when he wants to vituperate. He says "idiotic" whenever anything he disapproves, requires his comment. It is a short sharp word, enough for him to express infinite shades of meaning, but then there are others who give it real hot, the editor of "Justice" for example.

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In a column of searing abuse, Mr. C. Doraswami Iyengar, M.L.A., is trounced. Mr. Iyengar strikes me as a harmless mortal. Once he irritated his friends in the Assembly by holding up a Railway Budget debate with a lengthy illustration of railway ineptitude. He had lost his luggage and he blamed the railways. He told them, in tender accents, of the nature and size of the luggage, while the House fainted in sympathy and snored in their dreams. He held on, but now I learn from "Justice" what a horrid monster he is.

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Here is the height of the great argument:—

We pointed out that this man is an Iyengar, a Vakil and a Swarajist. Even this combination does not justify, or lead us to expect, so wicked a lie from him. What venom these men spout out when they get the chance! How full of bitterness towards the non-Brahmins is this anti-communalist and great nationalist. And yet there are misguided individuals in our province who put their faith in a man who utters so despicable a lie. We are powerless to do more than expose such hypocrites under the present regime. We wish Mr. Iyengar would agitate for and get Swaraj soon. We would then know how to deal with such noble patriots and the least that we can then do to show our appreciation is to introduce our shoemaker to his tailor.

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An Iyengar, a Vakil and a Swarajist, is he? All I can do from this end is to shout "Maro", "Maro"!

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A prosy old bore at a City dinner went on talking for so long that the exasperated chairman attempted to prod him with a walking-stick to make him sit down.

Unfortunately the aim was bad, and he struck the man next to him violently on the head, and the man slipped to the floor senseless.

Restoratives were applied, and as the casualty slowly opened his eyes he was heard to remark, "Hit me again. I can still hear him!"

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